Chicago Daily Tribune.

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the rebellion cannot otherwise be crushed, they will, if necessary, depopulate the country and make of it a desert.

A scouting party leaves for the vicinity of Ripley to-day, which I propose to accompany.

It may be a matter of interest to the public, to have a published list of Gen. Hamilton's staff, and I reproduce the order of appointment:

HEADQUARTERS, LEFT WING, ARMY OF TENNESSEE, GRAND JUNCTION, November 11, 1862.

GENERAL FIELD ORDER No 9.—The following are announced as the staff of the general commanding:

Col. J. V. DuBois, Chief of Staff.
Capt. R. M. Sawyer, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. E. T. Pearce, A. D. C.
Lieut W. P. Wheeler, A. D. C.
Capt. W. A. Dewey, A. A. D. C.
Lieut. Z. C. Bryan, A. A. A. General.
Col. W. L. Lothrop, Chief of Artillery.
Surgeon A. B. Compbell, Medical Director.
Capt. L. S. Metcalf, Chief Quartermaster.
Capt. J. W. Mott, Chief Com. of Subsistence.
Capt. J. C. Cameron, Provost Marshal.

By command of Brig. Gen. C. S Hamilton.
Capt. R. M. SAWYER, A. A. General.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

Forward—Another Change of Base—What the Movement Means—New Regime—The Late Change of Commanders.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

HEADQ'TERS OF THE ARMY, WARRENTON, VA., November 15, 1862.

Forward is the word! The order to be in readiness went out last night; the order to move was given to-day, and Couch's corps has been for some hours upon the road.

Three weeks ago, when we crossed the Potomac, our advance did not mean much. It was well understood that the then commander did not originate it, that he did not approve of it, that he began it with great reluctance. Again and again I was told by his immediate confidential friends. "This movement means nothing, and will accomplish nothing. It was undertaken simply to satisfy the public clamor for advance. Winter campaigning in this country is impossible. The only way to go to Richmond is by the Peninsula."

This movement is of another sort. Gen. Burnside originates it, and his heart is in it. It means business. It means rapid marching. It means change of base to a more direct, more defensible line. With the army in three columns, led by "Glorious Joe Hooker," Sumner, the bullet-proof old war-horse, and Franklin, reputed to possess every soldierly quality but industry, it means desperate, decisive fighting. It means Richmond.

Among division and corps commanders the belief obtains that, under Burnside, there will be no more fruitless, drawn battles. When the clash of arms comes again, it will bring crowning victory or overwhelming defeat. It will be a day big with the fate of the republic.

The weather and the roads are propitious. If they only continue so for the next thirty days!

The incidents of McClellan's withdrawal have already been given you; and the dead past can bury its dead. It was a spectacle worked up to its utmost dramatic effect. The men were drawn up in line for the last review. The farewell order was read to them. The out-going and in-coming generals, with their long retinues, rode by; salutes were fired; colors were dipped; officers swung their hats, and gave the order to cheer, and the men cheered right vigorously. In Franklin's corps, which was caught without preparation, they rushed down to the road and did it spontaneously and enthusiastically.

But there were whole brigades, mainly of new troops, which stood in stolid silence. In spite of the injunction of irrepressible staff officers in the cavalcade to "Give a good one for Little Mac," they did not send up a single cheer. And did you notice that Burnside's old corps (the 9th) was not visited at all, while every other was? A few days before, Burnside and McClellan chanced to ride through that corps, and an officer who was present assures me that while the cries and cheers for "Burnside" were deafening, he did not hear a single voice shout "McClellan." That may explain the neglect.

Prompt Movement of Gen. Burnside—Secession Reports about Jackson—Fine Weather and Good Roads.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Va., Nov. 15, 1862.

Gen. Burnside has not disappointed the army, the administration or the loyal people at large. The army of the Potomac is again under marching orders. Gen. Sumner, now commanding two large corps, is this morning en route for an important point, which, as it will take two or three days to reach, I will not name, although through other papers less conscientious, the public will have partially learned all about it and the rebels too. The rebels of this village, in order to console themselves, upon seeing this great host march through their streets, are circulating reports that Jackson has fallen from his mountain hights upon our rear, and that we are rapidly fleeing from him. Queer that two corps should fly from one, and that in the direction of Richmond. All that Jackson can now get in our rear he is welcome to have. Gen. Pope is not in command of the Army of the Potomac, and if I am not greatly mistaken, Gen. Lee, and Gen. Jackson, his subordinate, are aware of the fact. Gen. Lee will soon require the services of Gen. Jackson in front, if he has not already been ordered to join the main body of the rebel army.

Nothing could be better or more delightful for marching than the weather we are now blessed with. The roads are in admirable condition, and as we have bidden farewell to Maryland and Virginia and turnpikes, and McAdam's method for making traveling pleasant are almost unknown in this portion of Virginia, it is of the greatest importance to us that we have clear skies and firm roads. Four or five days, however, will bring us where the rebels will be compelled to fight or abandon important positions. After that we can endure a little mud and exposure to rain for the sake of the advantage gained.

Warrenton has been thrice visited by the national army. Once by General McDowell, once by General Pope, and once by General McClellan. It has so happened that I have been here with all these Generals, and have had an opportunity to observe pretty thoroughly the temper of the citizens on each occasion. Upon my first visit ladies slammed the doors in my face and turned out in the street to avoid me; little children too, sang rebel songs on the walks, and young misses pounced Dixie from cracked piano-fortes. When Gen. Pope came with a larger army and still louder and larger proclamations, less insult and singing were heard, and more smothered cursing and reviling.

When at last the grand Army of the Potomac encamped on these beautiful hills, and this vast host was for the first time seen in all its magnificence, the silly pride of this false and hollow aristocracy melted into humble submission, and not an insult has been offered, a rebel song sung, or a door closed since the arrival of the army. Indeed, the ladies of Warrenton cannot do too much for us, and representatives of the press, I am happy to say, have been marked out for their special favors. Although in the midst of want and destitution, I verily believe we should become epicures were the army to remain here during the winter. All, save the family of poor Extra Billy, are polite, hospitable and humble. Theologians tell us that humility is the basis of religion. I also believe that it is the foundation of loyalty.

The Forward Movement via Fredericksburg.

[From the New York Times, 18th]

The information has come from Richmond, and our Washington correspondent telegraphs us the fact, that the army of the Potomac is changing its base of operations to Fredericksburgh. On Sunday morning last, all its corps commenced their march down the Valley of the Rappahannock, from the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad; and by the close of the week we presume the whole of the great force will have reached—not its destination, perhaps, but the point from which Richmond may be most conveniently approached. From the mouth of Aquia Creek, the distance to Richmond is only about sixty miles, and the whole route is practicable and direct, with good communications, and easy means of obtaining supplies. Gen. Sigel will remain on the east side of the mountains, defending the Gaps, watching Stonewall Jackson, and guarding the approaches to Washington; and Gen. Burnside, co-operating probably with forces south of Richmond, can devote his entire attention to the defeat of Lee and the capture of the rebel capital.

The bulk of Lee's army is at Gordonsville and vicinity; and probably, on learning the news, the whole of it also took up its line of march toward Richmond. Stonewall Jackson will most likely follow; and in the course of a few days we shall again see the entire rebel army at Richmond, and our army advancing upon it. The rebels, even if they were able, would not dare to send any part of their force toward Washington or Maryland, while Burnside so directly threatened their capital. They have great facilities of concentrating all their forces; and as this has always been their policy on the eve of an anticipated assault or a battle, they will doubtless pursue it now.

We suppose this new change of base means immediate and great work. We don't suppose it means regular approaches, fortifications or shovels. December will be upon us directly; and though we have not heard anything about *mud* since Gen. Burnside took command, there is no doubt that to any commander, as to any man, mud may sometimes be a serious obstacle. In that respect the line of advance now adopted is the best that has yet been attempted. Gen. Burnside is serious and earnest in his work; he has an abundance of men, and he knows the will of the nation, whose servant he is. We predict, therefore, that his stay at Fredericksburg will be brief, and that his march to Richmond will be rapid as we believe it will be triumphant. By December our army will have still another base of operations—from the rebel capital.

From South Carolina.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—A correspondent at Beaufort writes that there was a heavy frost there on the nights of the 8th and 9th of November. This gives hope of a cessation of yellow fever.

On the 9th there was a rumor at Beaufort that Charleston had been illuminated and 400 guns fired by way of rejoicing over English recognition.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

Important Speech of Mr. Cobden.

Significant Article in the Westminster Review.

MR. COBDEN ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

On Wednesday, Oct. 29, Mr. Cobden addressed a large meeting of his constituents at Rochdale. The room, which will hold about 3,000 was crowded. The Mayor of Rochdale presided, and the mayors from several neighboring towns, a large proportion of the principal manufacturers, and a mass of operatives were present. In the course of his speech, Mr. Cobden referred as follows to the American war:

We are placed in this tremendous embarrassment in consequence of the civil war in America. Now, don't expect me to be going to venture upon ground which other politicians have trodden with, I think, doubtful success or advantage to themselves; I do not think I am going to predict what is going to happen in America, or to set myself up as a judge of the Americans. What I wish to say is a few words to throw light on our relations as a nation with the American people. I have no doubt whatever that if I had been an American I should have been true to my peace principles, and that I should have been among perhaps a very small number who had voted or raised their protest in some shape or other against this civil war in America. There is nothing in the course of that war which reconciles me to the brutalities and havoc of such a mode of settling human disputes; but the question we have to ask ourselves is this: What is the position which, as a nation, we ought to take in regard to the Americans in reference to this dispute? It is no use arguing what was the origin of the war, or to advise its discontinuance. We all regret this dreadful and sanguinary war, but to attempt to scold the Americans for fighting, or to think of reaching them with arguments when they are standing in mortal combat, a million of men armed, and fighting to the death, would be the greatest waste of intellect we could commit. But it is said by some that this war will soon be brought to an end, and brought to an end in a certain way. Now, I have traveled twice nearly through every free State in America. I know most of the principal persons engaged in the contest on both sides. I have kept myself pretty well informed of all that has been going on in that country, and though I think I ought to be as well informed as the average of my countrymen, cabinet ministers included, yet if you were to ask me how this contest is to end, I confess that I should feel totally at a loss to offer an opinion that would be worth the slightest attention on the part of my hearers; but this I will say, that if I were put to the torture and compelled to offer a guess, I should not make the guess which Mr. Gladstone and Earl Russell have made on the subject. [Hear.] I don't believe, if the war in America is to be soon brought to a termination, that it will be brought to an end by a separation of the South from the North. There are great motives at work among the large majority of the people in America which seem to me to drive them to this dreadful contest rather than see their country broken into two nations. Leaving the dreams aside, what appears to be in the present day the permanent interchange among the races of man? Certainly not a desire to separate, but to agglomerate, to bring together in greater concentration different races speaking the same language and professing the same religion. What is going on in Italy? What is it that stirs the heart of Germany? What is it that moves Hungary? It is the nations wishing to come together. You find in Europe no instinct pervading the mass of mankind leading them to separation from each other; but there is a powerful movement all through Europe toward the agglomeration of the races of nations. It is very odd that statesmen here who have a profound sympathy with the movement in Italy in favor of unity, cannot appreciate the force of that motive in the present contest in America. Three-fourths of the whole population in America are now contending against disunion; they are following the instinct which is impelling the Italian, the German, and the other populations of Europe; and I have no doubt that one great and dominant motive on their part is that they are afraid that if they become disunited they will be treated as the Italians were treated when they were disunited, viz., that the foreigner will come and set his intrusive foot among them, and play off one against the other, to the degredation and possible subjection of the whole. These are powerful motives; and if they are operating as they appear to operate, they may lead to a much more protracted contest than has been predicted by some of our statesmen; but the business which we really have here as Englishmen is not to speculate on what the Americans will do, for they will act totally independent of us. Let us give them our sympathy while we lament over a great misfortune, but do not let us attempt to scold, and worry, and dictate to them, or even predict for them what will happen. But what is our duty toward them in this matter? We have talked of strict neutrality. I wish our statesmen, and particularly our cabinet ministers, would enforce upon their own tongues a little of that principle of non-intervention which they profess to apply to their diplomacy. [Laughter and cheers.] We are told very frequently at public meetings that we must recognize the South; but that recognition of the South is always coupled with another object, viz: to obtain the cotton you want, because if it were not for the distress brought on us by the civil war in America I don't think humanity would induce us to interfere any more than it does in any other war in other parts of the world. And now let us try to dispel this floating fallacy which has been spread through the country by interested persons. Your recognition of the South would not give you cotton; but the recognition of the South in the minds of parties who use that term is coupled with something more. There is an idea of going and interfering by force to put an end to that contest in order that the cotton may be set free. If I were President Lincoln and found myself rather in a difficulty on account of the pressure of taxation, or on account of a discord of parties in the Union ranks, and if I wanted to see the whole population united as one man ready to make me a despot, I should wish nothing better than for England, France, or both together, to attempt to interfere by force in the quarrel. You read now of the elections which are going on in America, and I look to those elections with the greatest interest, as the only indication to guide me in forming a judgment of the future. You see it stated that in those elections there is some disunion of parties, but let the foreigner interfere in that quarrel, and all the old lines of demarcation will be effaced forever, and you will have a united people joined together to repel the intrusion. [Hear, hear.] It was so in France in the great revolutionary war. What was it that caused the reign of terror but the cry of alarm that the foreigner was coming to invade them?—and the aristocrats were guillotined as traitors to their country because they were friends of the foreigner. And let me remind you that your interference would not obtain cotton. It would have, in the present state of armaments, very little effect on the combatants. If people were generally better acquainted with the geography of America and the state of its population, they would see how much we are apt to exaggerate even our power to interfere to produce any result on this contest. The policy to be pursued by the North will be decided by the elections in the great Western States—I mean the great growing region of the Mississippi Valley, the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. If they determine to carry on the war, and say, "We will never make peace while the mouths of the Mississippi, which drain 27,000 miles of navigable water into the ocean, remain in the hands of a foreign power," we could never expect to put a period to it. You must remember that you have to go 1,000 miles up the Mississippi before you get to that vast region, peopled by eight or ten millions of souls, that will be the future depository of the wealth and numbers of that great continent; and whatever the will of that people is, New York is but the broker of their opinion, and New York, Pennsylvania and New England must go with them. It is as idle, then, as the talk of children for France and England to pretend that they can go there and reach that population. For my part, I think the language which is used sometimes in certain quarters with regard to the power of this country to go and impose its will upon the population of America almost savors of the ludicrous. When America had but 2,500,000 of population we could not enforce our will upon it. And when you consider the tendency of modern armaments, and when you have to deal with civilized people having the same mechanical appliances as yourselves, and when that people number ten or twenty millions, it is next to impossible for any forces to be transported across the Atlantic which will effect a conquest. Englishmen are very apt to think that they can do anything by force. Let them banish that idea; their interference in this case would only do harm, and in the end you would not get your cotton. Even if you could, what price would you pay for it? I know something of the way in which money is voted in the House of Commons for warlike armaments, even in a time of peace, and I venture to say that it would be cheaper to keep all the population engaged in the cotton manufacture—ay, to keep them on turtle, champaigne, and venison—than to send to America to obtain that cotton by force of arms. [Laughter and cheers.] It would involve you in a war, and six months of a war would cost more money than would be required to maintain this population comfortably for ten years. [Cheers.]

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW ON INTERVENTION.

The *Westminster Review*, for October, has an excellent article on the change of sentiment which is taking place in England with regard to the American question. It says:

The first indication of the reaction came from a quarter authoritatively called upon all thinking men to pause before they joined in the popular outcry; and Mr. Mill's protest in *Fraser's Magazine*, coming as it did in the heat of our exasperation at the Trent affair, could not, in spite of its masterly clearance of all extraneous matter, at once produce its legitimate effect. But every succeeding day brings thinking men to his side, while the courage he then displayed encourages others to come forward with the results of their investigations. No subject more requires patient inquiry. The complaint of the Americans that the nature of their struggle with the South was not understood in England, though laughed at and evaded, is found to be just and true.

The first detailed attempt to master the elements of the subject has been made by Mr. Cairnes, to whose scientific review of the 'History of Slavery in the States' we have devoted a separate article, and therefore only allude to it here. With Mr. Cairnes may be associated the Count Agenor de Gasparin, who takes up the political side of the question, and subjects the whole progress of events, both in America and Europe, since the first secession of the Southern States, to a detailed criticism, of which they stood greatly in need. He meets the advocates of the South at every point. The pretension of the Southern party that their only object is to relieve themselves from Northern oppression, and to protect themselves from unconstitutional attack, he reduces to its true value by pointing out what ought to be the notorious fact, that they have in every point adopted the very constitution from which they have seceded, that they have altered nothing, but simply added fresh and oppressive clauses on the subject of slavery.

The simple fact that the only motive of secession was to secure an outlet for their system of agriculture in the South and West, is brought out by both these writers with a clearness of evidence that cuts at the very roots of the controversy. The unreasonable reply that the North is no more Abolitionist than the South is shown to be only tenable by those who do not understand the immense importance of the resolution of the Republican party that slavery shall at least spread no further. This resolution, if not immeditely Abolitionist, is as ultimately fatal to slavery as the most revolutionary interference with the established rights of property in America.

The resolution of the Republican party to make a legal stand against that system with which America has been so long reproached by Europe instead of awakening those sympathies which might justly have been expected, has been branded as a half measure, and a cordial recognition, which would have been of more value than an army, has been denied to a party who certainly had every reason to believe they could not fail to receive it. We are glad to see that Count Gasparin's work is about to be translated, and feel sure that it will have a great effect in aiding that change in English opinion which we look upon as inevitable.

The advocates of friendly separation and European intervention to bring it about are singularly silent upon the terms they would propose, and the base on which they imagine such a termination of the war possible. Europe could not, for very shame intervene to give an extension to slavery in America, which the North has resolved shall no more be allowed to it; and is it supposed that the South would quietly submit to accept terms at the hands of Europe which they have taken up arms to resist, when merely declared desirable by their fellow-countrymen in the North? There is, however, from this very cause, very little real fear of intervention. Before any interference on the part of European governments is to be practically dreaded, some formula must be arrived at in which it could be offered to the States.

The principle on which Europe, even if it had the power, which may be questioned, could assume to settle the great question at stake, are still to seek; for such bald cynicism as would be implied in putting a stop to the quarrel without entering on its merits, would be too disgraceful to be avowed. If our only grounds of interference are a desire to escape from the disagreeable consequences which the continuance of the conflict entails upon ourselves, we should have no just cause of complaint if the antagonists were to conclude a truce for the purpose of resisting so purely selfish a proceeding. In fact, there is no possible ground of compromise; these the Americans themselves have long since exhausted. The principles at stake have now come face to face; they do not admit of mediation. The south have taken to the sword, and have but hastened the inevitable doom of that institution in whose defense they have drawn it.]

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THE NEW 7.30 LOAN.

Over Thirty Millions Offered at 2 to 4 Per Cent. Premium.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1862.

The bids for $13,500,000 of the 7.30 three years bonds were opened, and the result announced by the secretary of the treasury this afternoon—thus occupying more than three hours. There was an unusually large number of bidders and other interested persons present.

The treasury department has not yet made the calculations with the awards, but gentlemen who were present at the opening of the proposals, place the following among the largest successful bidders: Bank of Commerce; Ward, Campbell & Co.; Ketchum & Co.; Thompson Brothers; Livermore, Clewes & Co.; Read, Drexel & Co.; E. W. Clark & Co., American Exchange Bank; Jay, Cooke & Co.; Rittenhouse, Fant & Co.

[From the New York Times' money article.]

MONDAY, Nov. 17.—P. M.

At the hour of writing this report, the exact sum total of offers at Washington to-day for the loan of $13,420,550 in 7-30 per cent. Treasury bonds, two years to run from 1st October, ult., was not known, as it probably will be before this paper goes to press. But the belief is that over thirty millions of dollars was tendered to the government by the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington, at rates closely approximating to the market value of the same stock heretofore issued—for the most part by subscription at par. This fact demonstrates the continued high confidence reposed in the public credit, while it leaves no doubt of the ability of the government to command ample means to prosecute the war against the integrity of the Union to a successful conclusion.

The latest private telegrams to parties interested as bidders in Wall street fix the minimum successful offers at 103.05 per cent., and the maximum from 103.62 to 104.00 per cent. The offers were so numerous that some doubt was felt as to what portion of the sums bid for at 103.05 per cent., understood in all to be about $5,500,000 in amount, would be awarded. One of the dispatches assumes that over $12,000,000 had been bid for above this figure, leaving only about 20 per cent. to be awarded on the five and a half millions. Another telegraphic authority estimates 40 per cent., and still another 50 per cent. It seems quite certain, however, that from $11,000,000 to $12,000,000 at rates over, and from $1,500,000 to $2,500,000 at the rate of 103.05 per cent. will be awarded.

This result, both in the gross amount offered for and the average rate of award, would have been still more remarkable had the secretary sought to increase the offering by the usual nominal earnest money or security of one per cent. upon the sums bid for. Believing, however, that he could command sufficient competition from the strongest parties in the country by placing the security at ten per cent., he adopted this change in the practice of the department.

A Place for McClellan.

Gen. George B. McClellan is strongly commended in various Democratic journals for election to the U. S. Senate from New Jersey. The suggestion strikes us as excellent for several reasons. In the first place, General McClellan is a fair-minded, sound-hearted, kindly-natured man, who will treat the administration and the war more fairly than any other man whom the Copperheads, now dominant and rampant in New Jersey could be induced to vote for. Next, he is a possible candidate for next president, and it is but fair to give the people a touch of his quality as a statesman preliminary to 1864. And, in the third place, no other man in America—not even Gen. Buell—has contributed so signally to the late Democratic triumphs in the Middle States as Gen. McClellan. If, then, there be gratitude or honor among the leading beneficiaries by those triumphs, they will see that he is offered forthwith one of the best places within the gift of their party. Talk about 1864 is very well in its way, but there is nothing like pay down.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Another reason why he should be elected Senator is that he has failed as a General. If war is not his vocation, perhaps politics is. Let it be tried.

Revenue Stamps.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17, 1862.

The commissioner of internal revenue is prepared to supply the following stamps in quantities sufficient for the use of the people of the District of Columbia and of the States east of the Rocky Mountains, viz: "Playing cards," "proprietary," "express," "telegraph," "insurance," "life assurance," "fire and marine," "passage tickets," and "protest." The use of the stamps herein specified is hereby required in the District and States described, on and after the first day of December next, and persons guilty of wilfully neglecting to use said stamps will be subject to the penalty provided in the law.

(Signed,) GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

John Van Buren in Washington.

The arrival of John Van Buren is regarded as an event of far more significance at the present time, than his mere personal influence would warrant. From evidence too direct to be overlooked, we are satisfied that he is but the John the Baptist to that anti-Christ, Fernando Wood, whose coming during the latter days is so distinctly foretold in the sacred prophecies, and a whole brood of apostles, including Vallandigham, is expected to gather from different sections of the country, to perfect the schemes already in embryo, for compromise with the rebels, and coercion of the president into acquiescence therein.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times.*

FROM NASHVILLE.

Rebels Leaving Tennessee in Anticipation of Bragg's Retreat.

BRAGG AND CHEATHAM REPORTED AT TULLAHOME.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Reopened.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 19.—Many active rebels are preparing to leave Middle Tennessee, in anticipation of the retreat of the rebel troops.

The conscripts did not muster at Murfreesboro, as announced. The Union conscripts absconded.

Gen. Bragg was at Tullahome the other day. His force was not there. Cheatham's division was there.

Tennessee and good Southern money is in good demand here.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is reopened. Trains will pass through the tunnel by Sunday.

All very quiet.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Division of the State into Military Districts.

DISTRESS AMONG THE LOYALISTS PLUNDERED BY BRAGG'S ARMY.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 19, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, Nov. 17, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 20.—That portion of Kentucky including and lying west of the counties of Oldham, Shelby, Spencer, Washington, Marion, Taylor, Adair, Russell and Clinton, will constitute the district of Western Kentucky, under the command of Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle, to whom all reports and returns from troops within the district will be made. Headquarters at Louisville, Ky.

2. The counties of Lewis, Greenup, Carter, Boyd, Lawrence, Magoffin, Floyd and Pike will constitute the district of Eastern Kentucky, under the command of Col. J. Croner, 40th Ohio volunteers, to whom all reports will be made. Headquarters, in the field.

3. The remainder of the State will constitute the district of Central Kentucky, under Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding the army of Kentucky. Headquarters, at Lexington, Ky.

4. The districts being formed for the convenience of command and distribution of duties, the operations of troops will not necessarily be confined to the districts in which their posts are located, but will be extended wherever required, without regard to district lines.

5. Reports and returns from district commanders will be made direct to these headquarters.

By command of Major General Wright.
N. H. McLEAN, A. A. G. and chief of staff.
(Official) A. C. SEMPLE, A. A. G.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 19.—The Union men of Kentucky are greatly dissatisfied because the government does not authorize a contribution to be levied upon wealthy secessionists, to prevent the starvation of loyal people of the mountainous border counties, who have been stripped of everything by the rebels of Morgan, Bragg, Smith and company. Unionists here say, unless the government gives such authority, they will soon be forced to supply rations for the above purpose.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Forward Movement of Burnside's Army.

Important Diplomatic Questions Pending.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The promptness with which Gen. Burnside has put in motion the columns of the army of the Potomac has taken by surprise his most sanguine friends, as it will probably the enemy. On Saturday morning, Gen. Bayard occupied Falmouth hastily evacuated by the rebels.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The following is the *Herald's* correspondence:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WARRENTON, November 17, 1862.

This morning the second army corps, Gen. Sumner, moved to the front. They are probably destined for Fredericksburg, but may go to Culpepper Court House, first, or at least near that point. The other commands will move as rapidly as possible. The headquarters will be moved to-morrow.

Colonel Ingalls, chief quartermaster, has gone to Washington for the purpose of hastening the work of establishing communication via Aquia Creek. Other quartermasters have gone on the same business, and we shall soon have the old line of communication open—the bridges over the Potomac Creek and the Rappahannock being rebuilt, and this road beyond Warrenton Junction abandoned. In fact, I do not think it is designed to hold this place after the main body of the army leaves.

The New York *Times'* Washington dispatch says, up to last evening, the intelligence at the headquarters of the army runs to this effect: "All quiet along the front. Rumors prevail of an engagement between our rear column and the enemy, but diligent inquiry fails to corroborate the reports, which are believed to be groundless."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—Charles A. Dana, late editor of the N. Y. *Tribune*, has been appointed assistant secretary of war in place of Mr. Wolcott, resigned.

It having been variously stated that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had estimated the receipts for revenues for the present year at three hundred and sixty million dollars, there is authority for saying that no such estimate has been made, and in no instance is it thought the receipts will exceed one hundred and fifty or one hundred and seventy-five millions.

Philip Speed of Louisville, has been appointed Tax Collector of the 3d Collection District of Kentucky, comprising the present 5th and 7th Districts.

It is true that foreign ministers have, in their usual respectful terms, called the attention of our government to complaints on the subject of the seizure of vessels running the blockade, and it is certain they are receiving the attention to which their importance is entitled. They are compelled, in point of fact, for the reason that they involve principles of international law; but this is always going on, especially in time of war or of blockade. Old cases are disposed of, and new ones come up daily. The sending of a commissioner to New Orleans, and the appreciation of his impartial report on the subjects which he examined according to the strict principles of law, is regarded here as an earnest of the intentions of the administration to act with circumspection and justice regarding all matters in which diplomatic relations are involved.

Probably the public will soon know that our own government has in turn complained about the Alabama, and in other cases of violation of neutrality.

The meeting of Congress will, as usual, bring out correspondence, which cannot fail to fully acquaint the country with the facts.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The New York *Times* has the following:

The recent unrebuked presence here of Mrs. Lay, whose husband was on General Scott's staff, and now an inspector in the rebel army, and Mrs. Campbell, wife of ex-Judge Campbell, assistant secretary of war for the rebel government, and their unimpeded return to Richmond, have provoked much comment. Many people cannot see why female spies are thus permitted to visit the capital of the country, and, after obtaining whatever information is accessible, usually an ample store, be allowed to return at pleasure through our lines to Richmond.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Lieut. Col. Ludlow to-day declared exchanged all the officers and men captured at Munfordsville, Ky., in September last, and now in camp at Indianapolis, and ready to take the field. They number about 4,000 men. Also, all the troops captured at Harper's Ferry and now in camp at Chicago, amounting to 5,000, who are ordered here.

The Killwell stage was this morning searched, by order of Col. Doster, and the Leonardtown stage seized. About $500 worth of medicines were captured, and a large rebel mail, implicating many parties in this district. The mail carriers were caught.

It is said that Aquia Creek has been held for some days past by our gunboats lying off there, and the place has been evacuated by the rebels.

Advices from Western Virginia state that it is understood that Gen. Cox's army, or a portion of it was moving towards Cumberland or New Creek.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Brig. Gen. Gorman, recently ordered to report at St. Louis, will doubtless be assigned to duty on reaching that point, either under Gen. Curtis or Gen. Rosecrans.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

Interesting Views Concerning General McClellan and the Fall Elections.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 19.—The steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool, the 6th, via Londonderry, 7th inst., passed Cape Race, for Quebec, this morning. She was boarded by the news yacht.

The London *News* remarks, as to stopping English merchants supplying arms and ammunition to the North or South, the thing is impossible. It then quotes authorities to show that the fitting out of such ships as the Alabama is a breach, not only of international, but of statute law.

The *Post* traces the inaction of Gen. McClellan's army to the success of the Democrats in the State elections. It says Gen. McClellan is a consistent Democrat, that he is a universal favorite with the people and soldiers, and that it is well known that he is not unwilling to see the war terminated. The *Post* thinks that if the elections in the other States should prove favorable to the Democrats, increasing to no inconsiderable extent the Democratic element in Congress, the probabilities of a steady peace will be so much enhanced as to make any attempt to invade Virginia not only useless but criminal.

FRANCE.—It is reported that the discussions in the French cabinet regarding the Roman question, were worse than ever, and it was stated that a majority of the ministers felt disposed to resign, unless the emperor should give Rome to the Italians.

GREECE.—It was stated the Bavarian government intended to invoke the fulfillment of the treaty stipulations reserving the succession to the Bavarian dynasty.

A powerful republican party wishes the establishment of a federal government with the adjacent Turkish provinces of Esperas, Thessaly and Macedonia.

The Russian journals favor the latter scheme. It is asserted that England and France have warned the provisional government not to raise a European question, and to respect the Ottoman territory.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The funds continued heavy. Money in moderate demand, with abundant supply. Railroad shares are still advancing, owing to a continued absorption for export to New York.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO LONDONDERRY.

The Spanish government has demanded the punishment of the Americans who violated the Spanish flag on the coast of Cuba. The American minister had an audience with the Queen of Spain, and assured her majesty that the American government did not authorize the acts of the captain of the gunboat Montgomery.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Mediation rumors are again current.

The Draft in Milwaukee—No Disturbances.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 19.—The draft in this city and county took place to-day. Everything passed off peaceably and cheerfully. The summary manner in which the governor dealt with Ozaukee county has put down all feeling of resistance. Among the drafted were Ralph C. Johnson, a prominent business man, a son of Gen. Paine, and other well known citizens.

The Philadelphia Newspapers and the Advance in the Price of Paper.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—At a meeting of the newspaper proprietors to-day, it was unanimously agreed to combine for the protection of their interests, in view of the heavy advance in the price of paper, materials, etc., and increase the terms of subscription.

No News from Cairo.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—We are unable to get anything from Cairo to-night.

Gen. Steele's Division.

The greater part of Gen. Steele's division, some 6,000 men, has returned from Missouri to Helena, Arkansas. A portion of his command was left in Southeast Missouri.

The Scramble for Paper.

A general scramble for paper is going on among the New York dailies. The *Herald* advertises for 20,000 reams, size 32 by 46.

How the Wisconsin Soldiers Voted.

The Madison *Journal* presents in the following table the votes of the Wisconsin soldiers so far as received:

	Rep.	Dem.
30th regiment, at Madison	430	100
33d " Racine	403	100
31st " Prarie du Chien	401	33
28th " Milwaukee	281 maj.	
27th " Milwaukee (5 Cos)	44	37
24th regiment, in Kentucky		maj 145
23d " Kentucky	450	150
22d " Kentucky	561	63
32d " at Memphis	464	145
29th " Memphis	448	171
11th " in Missouri	243	127
20th " Missouri	336	95
7th " Virginia	181	20
6th " Virginia	132	38
2d " Virginia	86	35
3d " Virginia	209 maj.	
1st " Kentucky (8 Co's)	146	9
15th " Kentucky (4 Co's)	130	6
25th " Minnesota (5 Co's)	230	109
12th " Tennessee (8 Co's)	227	52
18th " Tennessee (3 Co's)	18	28
16th " Mississippi (Co I)	6	1
17th " Mississippi (Co A)		39
19th " at Norfolk (6 Cos)	124	57
26th " in Virginia (3 Co's)	43	126
Heavy Artillery, Fort Cass, Va.	100	19
2d battery, Fort Monroe	10	71
4th battery, Fort Monroe	33	29
5th battery, Kentucky	67	3
7th battery, Tennessee	73	6
11th battery, Virginia	42	25
12th battery, Mississippi	41	31
Benton Huzzars	28	4
1st cavalry, Missouri (4 Co's)	39	4
2d cavalry, Arkansas (5 Co's)	111	75
3d cavalry, Missouri (2 Co's)	10	48
Total	6,219	2,000

Frightful Railroad Accident—Miraculous Escape of a Passenger Train—Heroism of an Engineer.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

We have already noticed a serious accident which occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Friday night last, of which we find the following particulars. The express train which left this city on Friday afternoon, was detained nearly an hour, in consequence of the western trains failing to make the connection. Everything went well until they reached Lilly station, eight miles from Cresson, where the train was stopped by the announcement that a freight train was off the track some two miles ahead. The passenger train was drawn over the mountains by two large locomotives, and in front of the passenger train was a very large freight train standing on the track on a high grade. It was drawn by a very large locomotive in front, and another of the same class was pushing it in the rear. The front locomotive had been detached from the train in order to aid the freight train ahead on the track, and the rear locomotive was also detached and taken down the grade in order to shift it on the other track. While this process was going on, and when the rear locomotive was nearly down the grade, and in front of the two locomotives drawing the passenger train, the engineer on the backing locomotive, Mr. Powell Sharp, discovered that the whole train was in rapid motion coming down the steep grade on his locomotive, and the cars filled with passengers. He reversed his engine in an instant and rushed up the grade in order to meet the freight cars and stop their descent if possible. In this he was partially successful, but after a slight check of the freight cars the whole train came down on the passenger train, demolishing the locomotive with which Mr. Sharp had checked the train, and also the two locomotives which were drawing the passenger cars. This occurred about 12 o'clock on Friday night, in the midst of the mountains, or rather a wilderness, and the scene can be easier imagined than described. The passengers in the train, mostly asleep in the dead hour of the night, were thus suddenly aroused and thrown from their seat violently, and yet wonderful to relate, a few of them were only scratched about the face. These injuries were mostly sustained from the irons which are placed on the back of the seats on which the passenger rests his head.

Passengers in the train relate that the destruction of three locomotives was almost complete, together with a large number of cars.

The passengers on the train drew up a paper, complimenting the engineer, Mr. Powell Sharp, for his heroism and skill, having at the risk of his own life, saved the train from a fatal collision, which might have resulted in a frightful loss of life. A collection was also taken up, amounting to between $500 and $600, with which to purchase Mr. Sharp a suitable testimonial. The paper was signed on behalf of the contributors, by one man from every state represented on the train as follows: F. N. Ewing, Chicago, Ill.; Brig. George P. Meredith, Ind.; J. H. Schoenberger, Pittsburg, Pa.; Herman Bokum and R. Hough, Tenn.; George Collyer, Del.; Jos. C. Dickenson, Mo.; Elias W. Kimball, Mass.; Dr. W. R. Evans and Hon. Samuel Lusk, Ky.; Charles Wilson, N. Y.; B. Reed, N. J.; H. Schermerhorn, Mich.; C. W. Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio; James C. Baker, Iowa; R. S. Lammot, Cal.; H. W. Carnsdale, M. D., Wis.; J. H. Connoly, Wheeling, Va.; Lieut. Justus Dartt, Vt.

The Anglo-Rebel Navy.

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Oct 31.]

It was rumored in Liverpool on Wednesday that a mysterious steamer had sailed from Mersey "on a trial trip." It was reported, and believed by many, that the vessel is a sister ship to the notorious "290," alias the Alabama. Although zealous inquiry has been made, we cannot trace the rumor to any reliable source.

[From the London Times, Nov. 1.]

The vessel alluded to is the Columbia, of the Galway line. She has been rebuilt by Messrs. Laird, and made a successful trip on Wednesday. The statements recently circulated respecting the building of rams, &c., on the Mersey, are false. Since the dispatch of the Alabama, or 290, no further contracts have been undertaken. The confederate agents are purchasing vessels of known speed, and drawing little water, such as the Clyde vessels Iona, Clydesdale, Giraffe, &c.

Gen. Bragg in Richmond—His Opinion of Kentucky.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.]

RICHMOND, Oct. 30, 1862.

Gen. Bragg appears to be in high spirits, entirely satisfied with his reception. He gives a gloomy account of Kentucky; says he got only 1,100 recruits; the people are hostile or cowardly, &c. Doubtless, but if the army of liberation had whipped the army of occupation (Yankees,) we should have heard other news. An officer in Bragg's command, who with him in Kentucky, says the reason he did not fight was because he considered his army as the mainstay of the confederacy, not to be risked in a general engagement unless positively certain of success.

A number of officers from Bragg's army are in town. They speak of him without mercy. One of them told me that Kentucky was forever lost to us, and by our own fault. Bragg misstates facts when he says we got but 1,500 recruits in Kentucky. Buford's cavalry brigade alone numbers 2,000; say nothing of infantry regiments that came back with our army. While Buell was retreating to Louisville, the flower of his army having been cut up at Perryville, Bragg was leaving the richest country in the world for a region in which it is impossible for his army to subsist. The men are worse off for clothes and blankets than Lee's army. In the face of all this, a staff officer asserted yesterday that Bragg had been promoted to the command of the entire West.

MORE DRAFT EXCITEMENT IN WISCONSIN.—The governor received advices this morning from Judge Howe, draft commissioner, and Hon. S. Baird, mayor of Green Bay, of a threatened resistance to the draft in Brown county.

The drawing passed off all quietly on Monday week, and it was hoped there would be no disturbance. On Saturday, however, between 100 and 200 men, many of them armed, came in from the adjacent towns, and paraded through the streets. Thus far they had committed no violence, but they were much excited, and declared that no man should be taken out of their towns for the war.

These men are probably Belgians, and belong to the same class that made a disturbance at Ozaukee. When the proper time comes, measures will doubtless be taken to enforce the draft and preserve peace.—*Madison Journal, 17th.*

New Advertisements.

WANTED—To arrange for furnished rooms, with board, for a gentleman and wife, to occupy about first of January. Private family, on South Side, preferred. References unexceptionable. Address, stating location, "JANUARY," Post Office Box 3987. no20 x386-3t

WANTED—To exchange, a forty acre tract of good Farming Land, in a desirable location, for personal property. A good Piano will be taken in part payment. For particulars address "S. S. C." Post Office Box 4100, Chicago. no20-x381-3t

WANTED—To rent until first of May, a small neat House, or Unfurnished Rooms, for a family of three. Address "W. J." Post Office Box 2332. Possession wanted within ten days. no20 x380-3t

WANTED—To Exchange, a new two-story (with basement) Dwelling House, fitted up in modern style; hot and cold water, bath room, gas, &c.; Basement has kitchen, pantry and store room, First Floor two parlors, with folding doors, diningroom and large bedroom; Second Floor has bath room, front parlor and four bedrooms; also, a small barn on premises. House and Barn cost $2,400; is on leased lot, and will be exchanged for a building lot near State, Madison or Randolph street Horse Railway.

ALSO—Choice Timber Land in Wisconsin will be exchanged for Building Lot situated as above described, at a bargain. Title to property perfect. Address Post Office Drawer 5807. no20 x373-1w

WANTED—A Substitute. For particulars call at BREWSTER'S Hat Store, No. 62 Clark street, this morning. no20-x386 1t

WANTED.—Board with Furnished Rooms wanted for a gentleman, in a private family on the South Side, between Twelfth and Old streets. References given. Address "H," P. O. Box 625. no20-x351-3t

WANTED.—A German or Norwegian Girl, about 15 or 16 years old, to do housework in a small family. Call at 115 South Jefferson street, West Side. no20 x375-1t

WANTED.—A married man, with ten years experience in the Drug business, desires a situation to travel for a first-class house. Salary moderate for the present. Best of city and country reference. Address Post Office Box 397. no20-x361 3t

WANTED—Board for a family on the North Side not far out. Private family, with few or no boarders, prefered. References exchanged. Address "BOARD," Post Office Drawer 5812. no20-x380-1m

WANTED—A Boy to take care of a horse and cow. Apply at 176 West Madison street. no20 x325-1t

WANTED.—A first-class Lard Renderer, well recommended, wanted for the season. Apply immediately at the northwest corner of Clinton and Madison streets. no20 x367 3t STEVENS & LANE.

WANTED—A German woman to do general housework. One with good reference may apply at 274 Indiana street, between nine and eleven o'clock. no20-x360 2t

WANTED—By a middle-aged woman, a situation in a private family, as Cook. The best of reference given. Inquire at 73 Fourth street, between Halsted and Green. no20-x368-3t

WANTED—A good carriage blacksmith's Helper, at H. & G. N. WILLETS' Carriage Factory, corner State and Twelfth streets. no20 x362 1t

TO RENT—A seven octave Rosewood Piano. Inquire of KNAUER & MARKHAM, Ewing's Block, North Clark street, Room No. 1. no20 x375-3t

FRENCH CLASSES,
BY A. FAVARGER,
At Room No. 1, McCormick's Building, from 5 to 6 and 7½ to 9 P. M. Explanations given from 8 to 10 A. M., or through Box 2066. no20-x385-1t

FOR SALE—Two bay Horses, five years old, well broke, and kind single or double. Apply at WILSON & SMITH'S stable, Washington street, or at SUTHERLAND & GRANGER'S Lumber Yard, No. 83 North Canal street. no20-x377 3t

TO RENT—Furnished rooms at No. 286 State street, up-stairs. no20-x376-3t

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A large front room with three closets, gas and water, for rent, and containing the following articles of furniture, nearly new, which will be sold at a great bargain. Brussel's Carpet, Parlor Set, Bureau, What-nots, Center Table, Book Case, Curtains, Single Bedstead and Mattrass, gas fixtures, Stove and fixtures, Mats, Oil Cloths, &c.; also, a fine lot of Pictures, Music and Music Books. Apply soon at No. 142 Lake street, third floor. no20-x381 2t

BOARDING—A suite of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, can be had, suitable for a gentleman and wife, at No. 121 Wabash avenue. no20-x374-3t

MATRIMONIAL—Two young ladies wish to correspond with some intelligent gentlemen with a future view to matrimony. Address through the Post Office, BESSIE ATWOOD or FANNY WILTON. no20-x333-1t

FOR SALE—A second-hand Express Wagon and Harness. Inquire at the southwest corner of State and Twelfth streets, Union Market. no20 x353-1w

STRAYED—From the farm of S. Beers, on or about the 7th inst., a brown bay horse, close built, paces under the saddle, fifteen hands high and about four years old. Whoever will return said horse, or give information where he can be found, will be liberally rewarded. WM. COX, Massasoit House. no20-x376 3t

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From the subscriber, of Neoga, Shelby county, Ill., about the 1st day of September, 1862, one sorrel horse, about 10 years old, having a small white star in the forehead and a little white on one of the fore feet. Also, one cream colored horse, four years old, having ringbones on both fore feet, dark mane and tail. Also, one dark bay colt, two years old, a small star in the forehead and some white on one of the fore feet. Whoever will return said horses to the subscriber at Neoga, Shelby county, or to W. SHOFF, Proviso, Cook county, or give information where they may be found, will be liberally rewarded. HENRY SCHOFF. no20 x359-3t

BOARDING—First-class Boarding in the new four-story brick house, corner of Lasalle and Monroe streets, (133 Monroe street), with in three minutes walk of the Post Office. Elegant suite of rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Day boarders can be accommodated. This is the most pleasant and convenient location in the city for those wishing a first-class home. References exchanged. no20-x366 1w

TAKEN UP—A Hog, on Canal street, near C., B. & Q. Railroad Crossing. The owner can have the same by calling at ADAM LAMBECK'S, one block south of Maxwell street, proving property and paying charges. no20 x364-3t

RARE CHANCE.—Productive Real Estate in the City of Beloit, Wisconsin, 100 miles from Chicago, will be exchanged for a stock of Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, or a generally assorted stock of goods. The property consists of a Dwelling House and Lot on one of the principal streets—always commanding good tenants and free from all incumbrance. The house contains ten rooms, parlors with folding doors, cistern, &c. Is now rented to a good paying tenant. The house has been recently built, and consequently in thorough repair, papared and painted throughout, and in fact, as desirable a location as can be found. Price $1,400. For further information address Post Office Box 331, Beloit, Wis. no20-x369 3tnet

A GREAT BARGAIN.—I will sell my Dwelling House and grounds, No. 43 South Sangamon street, at a bargain. Lot 100 feet front. House and improvements cost $4,800; Lot $4,000. I will sell for $3,400 at any time within thirty days. Call on L. C. P. FREER, 84 Randolph street, or on the subscriber. A. G. THROOP.
Chicago, Nov 19th, 1862. no20-x358-1w

New Advertisements.

BRICK, BRICK.
300,000 FOR SALE
In quantities to suit. Apply through Post Office Box 1109, or in the first yard north of Miller's Dry Dock, North Branch. E. S. ALEXANDER.
no20-x263 4tnet

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of CHAMBERS & LEE, is this day dissolved by limitation.
BENNETT B. CHAMBERS,
OLIVER H. LEE.
The business will be continued by B. B. Chambers, at the same office, 121 Lake street. no20-x283 3t

A RARE CHANCE FOR ANY one wishing to engage in a Lumber Dressing, Sash and Blind, and Turning Business, in this city, in operation, and doing a good and profitable business, and having a capital of about $3,000 to invest, can hear of a rare chance by addressing P. O. Box 3994, for three days. no20-x383-3t

FOR SALE CHEAP—A stock of Groceries, consisting of Coffee, Tea Sugar, Tobacco, Fish, Ginger, Mustard, Allspice, Pepper, Saleratus, Soda, Cream Tartar, Brooms, Pails, Tubs, &c., &c., amounting to about $5,000. Desirable Real Estate could be used in part payment, as the parties owning the goods

MUST DISPOSE OF THEM AT ONCE.

The goods are in whole packages—in good order—and will be disposed of altogether, or in lots to suit. Address, with stamp, Post Office Box 791, Chicago, Ill. no18 x280 3tnet

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.
—AND—
Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.
WESTERN AGENCY,
56............Dearborn Street............56
Special despatch given to Eastern, Canadian, New England and European freights. For full particulars apply to
S. T. WEBSTER,
General Western Agent,
No. 56 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director, Montreal.
no20 x257-4Jal'63

BOYS'
AND
YOUTHS'
CLOTHING,
OF EVERY QUALITY, COLOR, SIZE AND STYLE.
—AT—
86 Randolph street,
COMPRISING
BOYS' OVER-COATS,
WITH AND WITHOUT CAPES.
Youths' Over-Coats,
WITH AND WITHOUT CAPES.
BOYS' JACKETS AND PANTS,
YOUTHS'
COATS, PANTS AND VESTS.
ALL AT
LOW PRICES.
DE GRAFF & POOLE.
no20-x255-1t

GOVERNMENT STAMPS.
A. C. ADGER & CO.
Nov
20
1862
Important to Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Agents, Railroad Treasurers, &c.
The undersigned manufacture Hand-Stamps, like the above, with moveable dates, for canceling Government Stamps, as required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Also, all other kinds of Stamps and Dies, for Bankers, Railroad Officers, &c. LYMAN & ZEESE,
Practical Electrotypers and stereotypers,
Post Office Box 2357. No. 47 Clark street.
no20-x373 1t

FOR SALE
At $65 Each,
Two New One Horse Tread Powers,
Emery's Patent.
Also, six of Ingersoll's Patent Hand Hay Presses.
MANSFIELD & WHITING'S
Improved Clover Hullers—will hull thirty bushels in ten hours. GEO. W. BRAYTON, Peoria, Ill.
no20-x378-1w

300 BAGS
Ground Solar Salt,
For sale by
no20-x371 3tnet LADD & WILLIAMS, 129 S. Water st.

WE HAVE A
GOOD SUPPLY
OF
RED FLANNEL,
GREY FLANNEL,
LINSEYS,
BUCKGOODS
SUTLERS' GOODS,
WORSTED GOODS,
WOOLEN GOODS,
And have Just Opened 20 Cases
NEW STYLES
DELAINES,
ALL OF WHICH ARE WORTHY
THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
74 and 76 Lake street,
Importers & Jobbers.
[no15 x289 6tnet]

GROCERIES
16 & 18 STATE STREET.
C. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cash buyers are invited to examine our Stock. no1 -1y

SALT! SALT! SALT!
1,000 sacks Ground Liverpool,
300 sacks fine "Foulk's" brand,
To arrive by Prop. "Neptune," from Buffalo, 14th inst.
FOR SALE BY
no17-x236 6tnet J. W. SYKES, 183 S. Water street.

STAVES, STAVES,—Lard, tierce and packing barrel staves and heading, in any quantity, for sale. Also, tight stave machines for sale.
HURLBUT BRO. & CO.,
No. 36 Randolph street, Chicago. Post Office Box 3843.
[no8 x63-12tnet]

JUST RECEIVED—A choice line of Children's, Misses's and Ladies' Fall Hats, GOOD QUALITY, which we are selling for 37, 50, 62 [illegible]

GROCERIES.

EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
75 South Water street.
no18 x289 3tnet

SHADOW WALTZ.
Introducing the air of the celebrated "Shadow Song," from the opera of Dinorah.
By H. G. BIRD. Price 30 Cents
Just published by
ROOT & CADY,
95 Clark Street, Chicago.
no18 x238 3tnet

DRY GOODS FOR CASH
Cooley, Farwell & Co.,
42, 44 & 46
WABASH AVENUE
Have in store the
LARGEST STOCK
Of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered in Chicago consisting of
DOMESTICS.
Sheetings, Shirtings, Drillings, Jeans, Ticks, Stripes, Denims, Checks, Woolen and Cotton Flannels—(VERY CHEAP.)
Cloths & Cassimeres,
All Woolens, suitable for Men's wear.
PRINTS.
Merrimack, Hamilton, Allen, Richmond, American other brands.
DRESS GOODS,
Every variety.
WHITE GOODS.
A full assortment.
Yankee Notions, Hosiery
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Buckskin Gloves and Mittens, &c.
All of which will be sold at the lowest figures made in this market for FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS. Our salesrooms cover a space of 60 by 180 feet—the largest West of the seaboard—giving us unsurpassed facilities for showing goods.
N. B.—Orders will receive PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION. sep3-u23 1m-net

THE MODEL COOK,
With two ovens, for
COAL OR WOOD,
Surpasses all other Stoves in
Economy, Durability, Perfection of Finish, Capacity, Convenience, and Beauty of Design.
A. R. & G. H. MILLER,
Nos. 235 and 237 State street.
oc11-v263-3tnet

LATEST AND BEST.
VICTOR GAS BURNER STOVE,
At A. R. & G. H. MILLER'S,
oc11-v262-3tnet 235 and 237 State street.

SALT! SALT!
Onondagua Coarse and Fine Salt for sale.
no17-x257 10tnet J. S SHARP & CO.,
225 S. Water st., Chicago.

LATEST AND BEST,
VICTOR GAS BURNER STOVE,
At A. R. & G. H. MILLER'S,
oc11-v264-3tnet 235 and 237 State street.

CHAS. L. NOBLE,
175 LAKE STREET,
Wholesale dealer in and manufacturer of Kerosene
LAMPS,
AND
Carbon, Coal and Kerosene
OILS.
No goods Retailed. The Trade supplied at a discount from country prices.
se27-61-1stp

ONE FIRE WILL LAST THE
ENTIRE SEASON,
Without Re-kindling
IN THE
LITTLEFIELD COAL BURNERS.
For sale by
VAN SCHAACK,
47 State Street, sign of the Golden Tea Kettle

THE PEACE MAKER
COOK STOVE,
Has six Boiler Holes of Full Size
And a Roasting and Broiling Chamber,
In which ROASTING can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and BROILING be done over LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room. Sold by
VAN SCHAACK,
se23-1stp No. 47 STATE STREET.

POPE & SLOCUM,
122 South Clark Street,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
KEROSENE LAMPS
AND FIXTURES.
Carbon Oils of Best Brands
With increased facilities, we believe surpassed by no house in our line, we invite the attention of country dealers to our well selected stock of the above goods. Having bought largely before the recent advance in prices East, we can and will sell as low as they can be purchased East. "Dithridge's" XX Lamp Chimneys that will stand the heat and frost, always on hand. Get the genuine. au16-[illegible] 1m-istp

100 BBLS IRISH MOSS,
50 Cases American Isinglass,
20 Bales New York Hops,
20 Bbls. Rosin,
50 Bales Assorted Corks,
50 Terra Japonica,
100 Casks Sal Soda,
100 Kegs Refined Salt Petre,
100 Bags Crude Salt Petre,
1000 Oz. Quinine, P. & W.
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SHEET IRON, COPPER,
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CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
On and after Thursday, Nov. 20th, 1862, trains will
DEPART AT
11:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Day Express for all points.
4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Way Passenger, for Rockford, Beloit and Janesville.
11:15 P. M. (Saturday excepted) Night Passenger, for Janesville, La Crosse, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh and Green Bay.
ARRIVE AT
[illegible] P. M.—Day Express.
[illegible] P. M.—Janesville Accommodation.
[illegible]

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1862.

SAVE THE REPUBLIC.

The knowledge that bad men will exult if a good cause fails, is sometimes a strong though never the highest incentive, to those who hold that cause dear, to exert themselves to their uttermost to insure its success. In the case of our country's conflict, those who are earnestly and honestly battling for the triumph of free institutions, may find new strength and new zeal in the certainty that, if they fail, a shout of triumph will go up all over the world in which every enemy of Democracy in all of its forms, will gladly join. Every man who wears a crown and under it the belief that he was born to rule and misrule by divine right; every aristocrat in the old world and the new, to whom the doctrine of the equality of rights among human kind is a hateful encroachment upon the ancient maxims by which they enjoy what they have not earned; every priest of a State Church with whom Religion is only refined state craft for the safer oppression of the masses; every man who wears a military title wrung by fraud or violence from former rulers as the reward for bloody or perhaps infamous service; every hanger-on of every royal or semi-royal court in Christendom, who has learned to sneer at the masses of his fellow men as brute beasts whom the rich and well born may ride booted and spurred; every legislator who puts precedent and privilege before right and justice; every snob who cannot even, in imagination, bear contact with the vulgar; every harridan and demi-rip who wears the blazonry of shame as the reward of dishonor; every military robber and ruffian who sees no excitement in the dull security of peace, no happiness that is not the result of the shedding of blood; every slave driver wherever coffle-gangs are organized and whips and branding irons are used; every abettor of despotism in any of its forms, organized or individual, to whom law which governs, protects and defends all, is odious; every practical Atheist who by his acts denies the "Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man"—every one of these, from highest to lowest, joined by all others, who, from any cause whatever, hate the American name, American institutions, American enterprise, prosperity, freedom and happiness, will set up a howl of jubilation that will make the heavens ring when the Great Republic falls. Despotism will take new strength, tyranny and misgovernment new leases of power, and wherever the oppressor dwells and the oppressed are made to feel, there the fall will have its effect.

The battle on this continent is not alone for those who inhabit it. The contest is nothing but a renewal of the struggle, which, with intermissions of various lengths, has been waged between the two principles, by one of which the world must ordered, since the beginning of the historical era. On the one side, the rights of man, as interpreted by Nature and Revelation; on the other, the privileges and immunities of castes and classes seeking to govern because they are strong. The world cannot be an uninterested nor a disinterested spectator of the strife; because wherever there is the relation of governors and the governed, there will the result be felt either in strengthening the hands of despotism, or loosening the chains of the oppressed. That the despotic party here proposes to extend its piracy upon human rights no further than to engulf and destroy the rights of men with skins darker than their own, in no way alters the principle which underlies their efforts. It is recognized and embraced, by all the classes that we have designated as that which commands their support and approbation, and when in the destruction of our government the downfall of our institutions, the division of our country and the desolation of our hopes, it is approved and endorsed, as we before said, a shout of joy will arise that will not cease to reverberate through the world as long as the Republic lasts, and man's oppression by man is organized into law.

Herein, we say, is a motive for heroic exertion which ought to nerve the sword-arm of every soldier of the right with redoubled strength. To disappoint despotism and wrong, to encourage liberalism and excite new hope in humanity by the preservation of the Republic, purified and regenerated by fire and sword, as a beacon light for the nations and as a glorious example of what freedom may do for mankind, is a part and not the least of this war.

SWINDLING THE BOYS.

One Capt. Hyslop, formerly in the hatting interest in this city, and whose latest achieving in that line was the ornamentation of his own head-piece with a gold band, stands tolerably well convicted before this community of having by pretenses without basis carried into a remote and distasteful branch of the service quite a company of young men from this State. They enlist as Marine Artillery, with flaming inducements in the line of slop goods and visions of the rolling deep; they awake to find themselves infantry, with pay as infantry, and not a glimpse of duck or canvas in their lot. They have been wronged and abused. Justly their friends are moving in the matter. What will be the result we know not; but the warning should be sounded far and wide, wherever recruiting is in progress, that there are designing men base enough to deceive and practice upon the patriotism of our boys.

Here not many months ago, one Colonel Wilson went up and down vigorously blowing his own horn to call together a regiment to serve as mechanics and engineers. He had about the same right to recruit for the United States Senate, but by dint of brazen impudence and loud lying he got his men, rationed them, clad them, and after putting the government to some $200,000 expense, the whole concern blew up on the discovery of the bogus scheme by the mustering officer. We never heard that Wilson was punished. We never heard any man defend his act. We should be glad to know that it was made dangerous and unpleasant for any man in the garb of an officer to practise a fraud of this character. Tearing off his shoulder straps and kicking him out of the service might do to begin with, but the ends of justice would seem to exceed that limit.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The financial scheme of the New York Chamber of Commerce, just submitted to the Government, an abstract of which we printed yesterday morning, cannot have escaped the critical observation of our readers. It proposes that Congress shall authorize the issue of coupon bonds, to any amount less than two thousand million of dollars, in various sums ranging from twenty-five to five thousand dollars, bearing interest at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent, per annum, which bonds shall be a legal tender in the payment of dues to the Government and the debts of corporate bodies and individuals.

We know not whether to praise or condemn. The danger of the times and the occasion is an excessive issue of paper money; but we [illegible] suppose that it is already a foregone conclusion that the war must be carried on upon credit. The issue of the first treasury note sealed that fact and made any thing but paper financially impossible; and the question now is, not whether we shall continue operations upon a credit basis, but what form of credit will be the least likely to work the injury to great public interests which all men foresee as the result of excessive currency expansion. If the New York plan is the one that promises to supply the imperative demands of the public exchequer, with the least possible evil to the [illegible] surely advocate its quick adoption. But we do not now clearly see how the change in the kind of the currency will change its effect. That which is proposed is, after all, only the promise of the government to pay; it bears a low rate of interest; but it is problematical whether or not that alone will cause it to be laid aside by banks, trust companies, other corporations and individuals, as an investment, and thus keep it out of the ordinary channels of trade, where its effect cannot be otherwise than pernicious. We are at present inclined to the belief that it would at once enter into the operations of commerce, and become the basis of a series of causes that can have no other result than to finally produce wide-spread and almost irremediable bankruptcy.

But the question of national finance is gigantic in all its aspects; and he is a wise man who can solve it in such a way as to satisfy himself or any body else. The occasion for some new and more comprehensive policy is imperative; but the difficulties in the way of anything that has yet been suggested seems to be insurmountable. Perhaps when Congress meets we shall find in the recommendations of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, something that will be more satisfactory. We shall see.

THE HEROIC REMEDY.

What is wanted in this war in which we are engaged is not Richmond, or Charleston, or Savannah, as such, if the possession of those cities means nothing but the withdrawal of the enemy therefrom before our advance. The occupation of New Orleans by Gen. Butler was valuable to us, and harmful to the enemy, but it is of a class of advantages which decide little or nothing, and the struggle may be protracted indefinitely so long as nothing more is gained. We believe the fallacy is no longer cherished of starving out the rebellion. It will read strangely in the history of this war that the idea was ever seriously entertained that by a cordon of forts and gunboats thinly drawn about the vast States of the South, the people of that richest agricultural region on which the sun shines, could ever be starved into submission. Why, two bounteous harvests that have filled the garners of the South with plenty, have smiled derisively at such delusion.

Nor will they succumb because they have no salt, and because the shoes of the confederacy have waxed like those of the deceitful Gibeonites. Tell us no more of contrabands or reliable refugees, charming never so wisely with reports of discontent, demoralization, and dehabilitation in rebel lines. We have had too much of this. We have acted too much as if we expected the rebels to fall apart and come to us for relief.

We must beat them in the field. We must vanquish. An appeal to arms, a stern grapple with steel to steel is all that is left us; was all that the issue really presented at first. Had there been a show of bayonets and ball cartridges in the hands of two regiments of men in earnest to use them, these suitably distributed throughout the South would have saved the rebellion at first. A few pailsful of water will extinguish what may become an extensive conflagration. Chief Engineer Harris would tell you this. Play upon the fire. Put that out. Fight it, deluge it. Don't waste all the streams in wetting down adjoining buildings. We have been keeping the adjoining buildings very tolerably wet, but meanwhile the seething furnace of the rebellion has grown hotter and hotter.

Those estimable members of community who glory in their muscle, send us from out the brutal prize ring a better doctrine than we have yet followed in this war, that is if we fight to win. They know that the belt is never won by keeping away from your man, by dodging him around the verge of the ring, by a strategy that never gets hard knocks nor gives them, and giving them, does not follow them up. The umpires would hold the belt forever were the fistic contests to give no more decisive results than we have yet had in the encounters of this war. What was Shiloh but a black eye exchanged, neither combatants waiting for another round; and the first Bull Run but driving a man to his corner; and the second Bull Run but sharp sparring with plenty of knavery and treachery among backers and lookers on. Antietam was a few rounds well fought, the worst-used man in the set-to allowed to get up and go home. We only draw these figures from a source thoroughly disreputable to make the exact point we need. None of our battles have been fought to a victory. There has been no such result reached as an army routed, beaten, scattered, captured by thousands, shorn of officers, prestige, glory,—in short, a thorough defeat.

And such we must win, or this war will last us years, and prove a fruitless one at last. We need the heroic remedy, the keen knife sent to the very roots of the cancer, the red-hot cautery applied by a firm and steady hand. Until then the rebellion will grow as it has grown, and the war for the Union will languish, as those are best pleased to see it languish, whose hopes lie in the utter ruin of the nation. Just this is meant in the recent and tardy changes that have redeemed the conduct of the war. Just this is opposed by the rebel sympathizers, who fill the welkin with lamentings at the fate of Buell and McClellan and Key.

The Reception of Mahony.

The *Democratic Herald*, the new tory organ at Dubuque, published on Sunday last an extravagant and stilted account of the ovation to the traitor Mahony, on his return from the Old Capitol prison. This account has been copied with great gusto by the tory press, including the *Times*. The Dubuque *Times* gives a very different account of the ovation. It says that the whole thing was a miserable failure. The crowd was about equal to what a second class menagerie would attract, the bonfires consisted of a few old dry-goods boxes, and the entire illumination was embraced in the *Herald* and *Democrat* offices, and about four whisky shops. Some pesky patriot had spiked the guns and they wouldn't go off. The only audible demonstration during the moving of the procession were "three groans for Mahony," given with great unction. When the procession reached Mahony's house, Ben. M. Samuels essayed to make a speech, but found himself "too full for utterance," as everybody knew he would be who saw him libate at every corner grocery, where he found tallow dips in the window. The crowd dispersed.

The Arrested Staff Officers.

Col. Colburn and Capt. Duane, of Gen. McClellan's staff, who were arrested last week, are now at Washington. They are charged with leaving their posts without leave, and for conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen in speaking with disrespect of their superior officers, and conduct prejudicial to the maintainance of order and discipline in the army.

Col. Colburn received a communication on Saturday from the adjutant general, directing him to inform Gen. Burnside why he had left the army of the Potomac without permission. He replied that he had done so with the consent of Gen. McClellan; that he was always considered by the general as belonging to his personal staff, and that nearly the entire bulk of orders emanating from Gen. McClellan passed through his (Colburn's) hands, and were delivered by him. He was always recognized as an aid of Gen. McClellan. In such a capacity he left the army of the Potomac with McClellan.

Gen. Oglesby.

We are pained to learn from a direct source that Gen. Oglesby's condition is still critical. He suffers intensely from his wound. The ball has been extracted after traversing his chest. No powers of physical endurance less strong than his could have survived the injury thus long. There is hope from his present condition that this noble officer may yet recover, and resume the place from which he can be illy spared.

Gen. Pope.

The Madison *Journal* says that a dispatch was received there on Saturday evening, from Gen. Pope, stating that he would make his headquarters at Madison during the coming winter, and desiring a furnished house for [illegible] his department. Gen. Pope, however, is in command in his present position under orders of Gen. Halleck, and must remain, we suppose, till sent elsewhere. The sooner he is returned to active service, the better. Gen. Pope is too good an officer to be shelved, and now that the men who sacrificed him and the country at Bull Run have come to grief, the cloud they brought over Gen. Pope should pass away. He has won a noble place among our commanders of divisions. Let John Pope be sent to the front again.

Congratulatory Meeting.

A number of the personal and political friends of the Hon. Owen Lovejoy assembled at Princeton, on Friday evening last, in accordance with an invitation extended by that gentleman—his purpose being to tender them his thanks for their earnest and efficient support in the late canvass, before taking his departure for Washington City. The occasion was also embraced for a fraternal interchange of political sentiment, and the gathering was addressed by Mr. Lovejoy in a characteristic and genial speech, which we learn will be published in a few days.

Refugees from Western Texas.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 31st says that some seventy-five refugees from Western Texas arrived in that city the day before. They give thrilling accounts of the manner of their escape from the clutches of secessionists, and their sufferings during long and dreary marches through desert and wilderness. They announced their determination to join the federal army, and return to Texas with it at the first opportunity. They state that thousands of Unionists are flocking to Mexico, and that the Mexican towns all along the coast are filled with Union refugees.

Death of Lieut. Bushnell.

At a meeting of the officers of Bowen's battalion of cavalry, Missouri volunteers, held at headquarters in St. Louis, on the 23d day of October, 1862, a series of resolutions were adopted expressing a high sense of the merits of Lieut. Bushnell, deceased, and extending sympathy to his bereaved friends—a widowed mother and young wife—residing in this State. Lieut. B. lost his life in the attempt to save the lives of the men entrusted to his charge on the occasion of the wreck of the steamer Acacia, near Helena, Arkansas, on the night of the 22d of August.

Sorghum Convention.

A convention of sorghum growers and manufacturers is to be held at Rockford, in this State, the first week in December, under the auspices of the Winnebago County Agricultural Society. Sorghum cultivators and manufacturers of all sorts of machinery, are invited to be present. Premiums are to be offered to competitors, which it is hoped, as it doubtless will, incite great competition, bring from abroad manufacturers of sweets from the Chinese and imphee canes. The convention will hold two or three days, and will be productive of a large amount of good.

The Draft in Minnesota.

All the counties in Minnesota except Winona, Fillmore, Houston, and Sibley, have filled their quotas. The draft, therefore, will take place only in these counties, and not until today, previous to which it was hoped that the quota would be full without a draft. The entire deficit was only 120 on the 15th inst.

Minnesota Legislature.

The new Minnesota legislature, as near as can be ascertained, will stand as follows: Senate, Republicans, 16; Democrats 5. House of Representatives, Republicans, 30; Democrats 11. Republican majority on joint ballot, 29, or about double the entire Democratic strength in the legislature.

Illinois Horticultural Society.

As will be seen below this society is to hold its winter meeting at Bloomington. This meeting will be one of the most interesting ever held by the society. The value of the White Willow for hedges and shelter will be one of the prominent subjects for discussion. In this subject railroad men will be interested as it will make one of the best and cheapest protection against the snow drift yet proposed. The subject of varieties of fruit for commercial orchards will attract attention, from the fact of so many of these now being planted, and the point to be settled is what to plant, and in what proportion of summer and winter fruits. Shall we plant one, two, or a hundred sorts.

We learn that members will be returned free to all points on the line of the Illinois Central railroad, and probably the Chicago and St. Louis—the former is fully arranged.

Members should be in attendance early in the session to avail themselves of the above.

The election of officers for the next two years is also to take place.

Persons attending can also have the opportunity of visiting the Normal School and the numerous and interesting collection of the Natural History Society. RURAL.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES FOR WINTER MEETING.

Commencing Dec. 2d, at 10 a. m., at Bloomington, and to continue four days.

FIRST DAY.

Morning Exercises—Essays and Addresses.

Address by the President, O. B. Galusha.

Essays on Apples.

S. G. Milker, Specie Grove; F. K. Phenix, Bloomington; G. H. Baker, Cobden.

Afternoon Exercises—Essays on Pears.

Robert Douglas, Waukegan; Verry Aldrich, Tiskilwa; C. A. Montross, Centralia.

Evening Exercises—Essays on Peaches.

James E. Starr, Alton: —— —— Clark, South Pass.

SECOND DAY.

Morning Exercises—Essays on Grapes.

C. N. Andrews, Rockford; H. L. Bush, Ottawa; C. H. Rosenstiel, Freeport, on Foreign Grapes

Afternoon Exercises — Essays on Small Fruits, Strawberries and Blackberries.

H. M. Kidder, Evanston, on Strawberries; H. Shaw, Tremont, on Strawberries; Chas. Merritt, Battle Creek, Mich, on Blackberries; A. P. Crosby, Centralia, on Blackberries.

Evening Exercises—Essays on Small Fruits, Raspberries, &c.

Chas. Kennicott, Sandoval, on Small Fruits of Egypt; H. M. Kidder, on Raspberries; C. H. Rosenstiel, on Raspberries; J. Asa Kennicott, Chicago, on Ornamental Fruit Trees.

Question for discussion on the second day afternoon.

Resolved, That this Society disapproves the extensive cultivation of fruit for the purpose of manufacturing stimulating or intoxicating drinks.

THIRD DAY.

Morning Exercises—Essays on Small Fruits.

Chas Hamilton, Henry, on Gooseberries; J. T. Little, Dixon, on Currants; Jas. Wakeman, Cottage Hill, on Cherries; C. H. Rosenstiel, Freeport, on Plums, Prunes and Cherries.

Afternoon Exercises—Essays on Evergreens, &c.

S. Edwards, LaMoille, on Evergreens; M. L. Dunlap, Champaign, on Screens, &c.; C. R. Overman, on Landscape Gardening; C. T. Chase, Chicago, Beautifying our Homes; Election of officers.

Evening Exercises—Miscellaneous Essays.

J. Perisum, Hope, Kitchen and Market Gardening; G. W. Minier, Mackinaw, Forest Trees; Dr. Geo. Haskell, Fruits of Michigan.

FOURTH DAY.

Morning Exercises—Miscellaneous Essays.

J. A. Warder, Cincinnati, optional; B. D. Walsh, Rock Island, Entomology; P. R. Hoy, Racine, Wis., optional

The essays and addresses will be followed by discussions on the topics treated of.

Evening—A social re-union.

The citizens of Bloomington, with their usual liberality, offer to the members the hospitalities of their homes.

By order of the President.

C. T. CHASE, Cor. Sec'y.

☞ The next session of Congress will witness one of the most amazing transactions ever recorded in history—the instant liberation, by edict of war, of over three millions of slaves.—*New York Times.*

Those three million slaves, "liberated by edict," will be liberated only in the abstract. *Louisville Journal.*

But it will be an abstract of title the blacks will every one of them understand. If the proclamation amounts to nothing, why are the nerves of the defenders of slavery so seriously disturbed.

COTTON IN WINNEBAGO.—The Rockford *Register* says that Mr. J. H. Hall has shown us a specimen of cotton raised by him this season. The seed was not planted till the middle of May, and but little came to maturity before the frost. The plants, however, grew luxuriantly, and Mr. Hall thinks with an early start and a favorable season, cotton might be matured even in this northern clime.

☞ A correspondent writes us for information respecting the gray willow, wishes to know where it can be bought, and deems it desirable for hedges. The latter we know it to be, the rest of the information sought we cannot impart. We have not seen the gray willow advertised.

☞ The draft commissioners for Kewaunee county, Wisconsin, were driven from the county by a mob. They threaten to resist any attempt to make a draft in the county. A specimen of Ozaukee county force may induce them to entertain the second sober thought.

☞ A daring attempt was made by the military prisoners in the old penitentiary on Monday to fire the premises and escape. Several got safely off, but timely exertions extinguished the flames and shut off the stampede.

☞ To-day, takes place the drawing for military service in Milwaukee city. Any disturbance attempted will assuredly be put down, and all who resist the draft will find the draft too much for them.

☞ The New York *Herald* has a story to the effect that Jeff. Davis has made a proposition to sell one million bales of cotton.

FROM OUR ARMY ON THE POTOMAC.

The Removal of McClellan—How it works—Sentiment of the Army—Why he was popular—A Soldier's view—Secrets for time to disclose—Who are McClellan's worst enemies—Who make the sacrifices.

[This letter comes to hand three days behind time. We give it place, however, believing our readers will find it will repay perusal, as a close and careful criticism of recent events, and the present state of the army in Virginia.—EDS. TRIB.]

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WARRENTON, VA., Nov. 12, 1862.

Gen. McClellan has left the army of the Potomac. He has been in command fifteen months. It is not yet time to review impartially the events of that period, for we do not yet know the secret history.

We in the army do not know the particular reasons why McClellan has been relieved, but the general understanding is, that he has failed to carry out the plan of the campaign. He has been three weeks marching fifty miles, when the plan was to make the distance in four or five day's time. His delay has enabled the enemy to concentrate in front and obstruct our march to Culpepper.

It is supposed that McClellan's heart was not in the movement, that is if we can judge by the remarks made by members of his staff, who openly predicted that the campaign would be a failure! It is also known that he still believed in the Chickahominy route to Richmond, which, considering his experience therein, is somewhat remarkable.

The soldiers believe in Gen. McClellan, it is said. What do they believe? Simply this—he will be very careful of them in battle. I heard the truth expressed to-day by a soldier who was rather indignant at the change. These are his words: "McClellan don't put us in under masked batteries. Let him have his own way and he will take Richmond without scarcely any loss of life." There is the secret. The army is imbued with that idea—that Gen. McClellan can fight battles and win victories without anybody being hurt! They forget the long lines of graves at Yorktown, and in the Chickahominy swamp—the thousands of men, who have fallen by the silent, unseen enemy, that steals through the camp at nightfall, lays his damp, cold hand upon the brow of the sleeper, breathes upon him with miasmatic breath, then sends him to the hospital and at last to the grave. Hence, is a greater destroyer than Generals Lee, Beauregard, Johnston, and Jackson, all combined. The soldiers do not think of that. Better that 50,000 men should perish in one grand decisive battle, than that 200,000 should be sent to their graves from the hospitals.

We shall know in time why General McClellan delayed all last autumn when the rebels were at Munson's Hill; why he tarried through the splendid winter with the reduced rebel army at Centreville; why he staid weeks at Yorktown when Magruder had but 9,000 men to oppose him; why he failed to reinforce the struggling division overpowered at Williamsburg; why he took the Pamunky route instead of James River after the destruction of the Merrimac; why he divided his army at Chickahominy and exposed himself to be overwhelmed; why he was forced to retreat to the protection of the gunboats; why he marched into Maryland at so slow a rate; why he did not follow up his success at Antietam; why he delayed so long at Harper's Ferry, after being ordered to advance, and moved so slow at last. There may be weighty reasons on his side; if so, time will bring them to light. McClellan's worst enemies are those who have endeavored to make him a Napoleon. Who is there that does not wish that he had the genius to lead our army to great victory, and with a single blow crush the rebellion? John Van Buren has nominated him for the presidency. It is rather early to make nominations, and we have seen on several occasions that early nominees are usually rather late in getting in when the political races take place. Great events are before us. Heroes are yet to appear. Little men are to go down. Great men are to rise. This rebellion—this revolution, or whatever else it may be called, is nearing its perihelion—sweeping like the earth as it passes the sun at the winter solstice, with increasing velocity. The fading stars of to-day will be forgotten in the mighty rush—unless they are so brilliant, so intense of their own effulgent light that, through cloud and storm, they are destined to shine forever. There are such stars, gleaming through the past. Alexander, Cæsar, Napoleon, Hampden, Cromwell, Washington. If McClellan is of that constellation, he will rise again; if not, he will remain only a "double" star!

Meanwhile, senators who write letters of indignation, officers who throw down their swords, politicians who love party and partisans better than their country, will be classed as giving aid and comfort to the enemies of their country.

There need be no fear for disaffections in the army unless Fernando Wood, the New York *World*, and Senator Harris, and other men of like stamp, use their endeavors to foment disunion dissension; but victory will settle all such influences, and defeat all traitorous designs.

It will be found by and by that the removal of Gen. McClellan was a military necessity—not a political affair, not brought about by clique or party influences. President Lincoln means to prosecute the war with vigor, and all generals who go for delay, for winter quarters, for dilly-dallying, for warfare with no one injured, will be obliged to stand on one side. Either the North or the South is to conquer. This war is not to be spun out in long fine, silken thread of small events, but there are to be thunder bolts and a hurricane this winter—before Christmas. The president interprets the will of the people aright. Every general, no matter how high he may stand, who resists that will, will be ground to powder. The army and the people will sustain the President.

It was a sad day for General McClellan when he left. I could but pity him as I saw him struggling against his emotions. But there is a country to be pitied also; a country to be saved or lost. There are thousands of widows in the land—thousands of fatherless children. At Pittsburg Landing, at Donelson, Ball's Bluff, in front of Richmond are graves thickly strewn—littered by the sear and yellow leaves of autumn, where sleep the brave who gave up all peace, comfort, home, wife, children, life, for their country. Twenty millions of freemen are struggling to save their land—to save the garnered wealth and experiences of all past ages, to hand it down to the swift, advancing future. Personal considerations cannot for a moment weigh against such an overloaded balance. For the good of the country, President Lincoln has acted, and the time will come when the few who have condemned the action of the President will approve his course. PORTLAND.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

The Political Status of Missouri—Complexion of Her State Senate—Her New Congressional Delegation—Military Matters,

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18, 1862.

An Emancipation Legislature seems to be conceded in this State. The Senate is put down at two to one Emancipation, and there will be a good working majority in the House of Representatives.

The *Union* gives the following members as having been elected to the State Senate:

1. Frederick Meunch, Emancipation.
2. Geo. W. Anderson, do.
3. James M. Gordon, Pro-slavery.
4. Wm. P. Harrison, do.
5. Daniel Wagner, Emancipation.
6. John P. Sebree, Pro-slavery.
7. A. L. Gilstrap, Emancipation.
8. Major McCullough, Pro-slavery.
9. John Sykes, Emancipation.
10. No returns—probably Pro-slavery.
11. W. Heren, Emancipation.
12. Col. Severance, do.
13. Col. John Doniphan, Pro-slavery.
14. No returns—probably do.
15. " " probably Emancipation.
16. " " probably Pro-slavery.
17. H. P. Gravelly, Emancipation.
18. No returns—probably Emancipation.
19. Emancipationist reported elected.
20. S. L. Edwards, Emancipation.
21. J. S. Sitton, do.
22. Cyrus H. Frost, do.
23. John Bush, do.
24. Peter Severance, Pro-slavery.
25. H. J. Deal, do.
26. Dr. Jas. R. McCormick, Emancipation.
27. Allen P. Richardson do.
28. F. W. Hickox, Pro-slavery.

This is an unexpected triumph, and it causes the anti-administration pro-slavery press throughout the State considerable trouble. All at once it is discovered that so far as the institution of slavery is concerned, the legislature of Missouri is powerless to do it evil. Strange discovery! For years and years it has been the rallying cry on the stump in the interior counties, and especially so during the last few years, that if anti-slavery men were by any chance elected to any office, from constable up, that slavery would be endangered. If any fear had been felt previous to the election that the legislature could fall into the hands of the Emancipationists, a hue and cry would have been raised in every county, appealing to the prejudice of pro-slavery men to ward off the danger to the African institution by defeating all candidates friendly to its abolition. The fact is, the Missouri *Republican*, Jefferson City *Examiner*, Columbia *Statesman*, and other pro-slavery organs in this State, know that the legislature can materially abridge the peculiar privileges of slaveholders if they choose, and hence their anxiety. There seems to be great doubt about the status of the next Congressional delegation from this State. In the first place it is not known positively whether Blair has beaten Knox, or vice versa in the first district. The delayed vote of the soldiers is still preventing an official count. At present Blair is about 139 ahead. In the second place it is not known positively whether Moses P. Green, Emancipationist, or Wm. A. Hall, Union Conservative is elected in the Palmyra district. The Palmyra *Courier* figures the official and reported votes of all the counties in the district, and gives Hall 701 majority, which can hardly be overcome by Col. Glover's regiment now at Rolla. The heavy pro-slavery counties of Howard and Randolph, gave Hall over 1,300 majority, and though Green carried every other county in the district excepting one, his majorities were not large enough to overcome the 1,300 just mentioned.

The position of Gen. Ben. Loan, of St. Joseph, is also a matter of doubt. Both sides may claim him with great plausibility. The claims of the emancipationists are based on Loan's arrest of Judge Orr at Jefferson City for denouncing the President's proclamation, and on his threat to set free the slaves of every secessionist in Lafayette county, unless fourteen negroes, run off by bushwhackers, were returned. This is hardly enough to balance the claims of the conservatives. Loan was evidently not regarded, by the emancipationists of his district, as reliable, as they run their own man against him, and came near defeating him. Would this have been done if Loan had been considered reliable? Your Illinois readers may remember the time when Col. Smith's Illinois regiment (the 21st I think), stationed at St. Joseph about a year ago, was ordered to this city. The regiment had a few contrabands on hands, who were demanded by Gen. Loan when the regiment was on board the train ready to start. The Illinois boys did not surrender the negroes, but it was not because Gen. Loan did not make an effort to recover them. Was this interference the act of an emancipationist?

Col. Rollins is another man whose position seems to excite doubts abroad. The New York *Tribune* puts him down as a Republican. This will be found to be a fallacy when Congress meets. Rollins lives in a strong pro-slavery district, and made speeches against the proclamation all through the canvass. He is Conservative just as far as he has backbone, and that is all; but there is nothing about him worthy to be called Anti-Conservative or Republican in its political sense. Rollins leaned toward Emancipation doctrines a few years ago. He wrote several communications for the *Missouri Democrat*, urging the nomination of Edward Bates for the presidency, just prior to the meeting of the Chicago Convention, and in private conversation among his friends agreed to stump the State for Bates and accept a nomination for governor in case Bates was put forth as the standard bearer of the party by the Chicago Convention. From that day to this he has gravitated towards fanatical pro-slaveryism, although professing great attachment to the Union. He belongs to the same stripe as John J. Crittenden, believing the Union is a great protection to slavery. He will undoubtedly vote with the slaveocracy in everything before Congress in which the everlasting negro is involved.

The traitor candidate for Congress, James H. Birch, who was so badly defeated for Congress by ex-Gov. Austin A. Moore, in the Lexington district, has published a card in which he says in substance that he shall contest the election and appeal from judicial and military terrorism to a higher tribunal. He probably counts on the Woods in New York, the Allens in Illinois, and the Voorhees stripe in Indiana, to help him through his sea of difficulties.

Gen. Eugene A. Carr, formerly of the 3d Illinois cavalry, having recovered from the severe indisposition under which he was lately laboring, has assumed command of this district.

The circulation of the *Daily* (Mo.) *Herald*, an outspoken sympathiser with the rebels, having been prohibited in this city, it is noticed that the *Herald's* subscribers now receive the Chicago *Times* and Cincinnati *Enquirer* regularly.

Gen. Steele has been in the city for several days. He leaves immediately for Dixie.

A Letter from Bowling Green.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., Nov. 12, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I have been detached from the 105th Illinois regiment for post duty at this place. There are here more than 2,500 sick and disabled men in hospital and barracks, and sanitary supplies are much needed. I could state cases that have come under my own observation which would stir the heart of every benevolent man and woman in the land, but forbear, lest I should distress friends at home. But to you I say, I have seen men, many a one, die upon the hard floor, with nothing but a blanket to cover them—nothing like a pillow was to be had. How long the present state of affairs is to continue, I cannot say, but something should be done, and done at once, for our suffering soldiers. We are doing all we can with our present means, but they are entirely inadequate. No doubt you have heard much, and will hear more, corroborating what I have written.

I will gladly see to the distribution of any articles that may be sent to my care, and will endeavor to answer inquiries of friends so far as I may be in possession of the facts sought.

Letters of inquiry, enclosing a stamped envelope, should be directed "L. P. Crawford, Chaplain." Yours, &c., L. P. CRAWFORD.

The Macedonian Cry.

ST. CLAIR, MO., Nov. 10, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

If you have any influence in high places, I wish you would use it to send the contrabands to Missouri, who seem to be flooding the North.

The high price of tobacco, the absence of men, white and black, has left one-fourth of our land uncultivated last year. Next year it will be worse. Many farmers have put all their force on a small surface, to raise tobacco, leaving much of their ground idle. Many left here in the first dark days of our trouble, and have never returned. Their land is idle. We, who depend upon hiring, can get no hands at any price. If the government would requite the fidelity of Franklin county, Mo., let it send a thousand contrabands, and we will give them constant work and good pay. FRANKLIN.

The Milk Sickness.

OTTAWA, Nov. 17, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In your weekly of the 13th inst., I noticed a communication from D. Harrington of Battle Creek, Mich., stating that milk sickness among cattle is caused by (their) eating a certain weed which grows plentifully in certain districts of Ohio and other Northern States, named *vernis* weed. Now the information, which Mr. H. wishes to publish respecting the (his supposed) cause of this fearful malady, is almost wholly lost by his giving, not the scientific or botanic name of the plant he alludes to, but merely its trivial or local name, which may be totally unknown outside the district in which he lives. If Mr. H. will be so good as to give, in a subsequent issue of the TRIBUNE, the botanic name of his plant, there will then be no difficulty in identifying it in whatever locality it may grow. By so doing, he will give a multitude of observers an opportunity to compare notes at some future day, and so determine whether or not this plant be the true cause of the malady in question. M. WOOLEY.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

The New York *Evening Post* states that Gen. Banks declines the proposed complimentary reception, which was tendered him and Mrs. Banks by the citizens of New York, and for which extensive arrangements were being made. The general tells the committee that his engagements are so pressing just now that he has no time at his disposal for the intended compliment.

—A dispatch to the *Herald* says Hon. A. J. Hamilton has been appointed military governor of Texas, with the rank of brigadier general, and authority to raise two brigades of loyal Texans.

—John Hutchins, member of the House of Representatives from the Ashtabula district of Ohio, is drafting a bill which he contemplates introducing at an early stage of the next session of Congress, to provide for the abrogation of the state government of all States in rebellion on the 1st day of January next.

—Gen. Fremont, it is said, will be assigned to the command of the defense of the capital. Gen. Wadsworth and Heintzelman will both take the field in a very short time.

—Gen. Davidson left St. Louis on Monday, to take command of the troops now in the southwestern part of Missouri.

—Lieut. Col. Whipple of the 21st Michigan regiment died at Nashville, Tenn., on Sunday last, after an illness of three days. He was a gallant officer and noble gentleman.

THE CASE OF MRS. BRINSMADE.

Superintendent Kennedy's Defense.

Superintendent Kennedy publishes, in the New York papers, explanations of his connection with the Brinsmade case, in substance as follows: He says that, in consequence of reports relative to language used by Mrs. B. on board the New Orleans steamer, he caused her to be watched by a detective officer at the Everett house, and to be followed to Washington. There the lady went to the house of an uncle, Thomas C. Dunn, esq., and the detective reported the case to Provost Marshal Baker of the war department. Superintendent Kennedy says that this was an error, as he had ordered the officer to report to the provost marshal of the District of Columbia. Several days after, Provost Marshal Baker ordered the arrest of Mrs. Brinsmade, searched her in the presence of Mr. Dunn, and found nothing that indicated she was a spy; and then, at the suggestion of her uncle, directed her to be held and sent to New York for deportation to New Orleans. The detective brought her back to New York, allowing no one to converse with her, except in his presence, (by order of Provost Marshal Baker,) and on the same day applied to Col. Tompkins for a passage for Mrs. Brinsmade to New Orleans, which was declined, except on written order of the war department. The lady was then detained by Superintendent Kennedy until released, as already published. The superintendent supports his statement by a letter from Provost Marshal Baker and one from Mr. Dunn, in which that gentleman says that he advised the course adopted by the provost marshal, that Mrs. Brinsmade acquiesced in it, and that it was done for her immediate good and that of her family.

At a meeting of the police board, on Saturday, a resolution was adopted formally preferring charges of "improper conduct" against Superintendent Kennedy, in order that the whole subject may be investigated.

United States Senators.

[From the St. Joseph Journal, November 14.]

There will be two United States senators to be elected this winter by the legislature of Missouri, to fill the unexpired terms of Polk and Johnson. There are several aspirants. Hon. John B. Henderson will be run by his friends, and if the legislature is composed of a majority of emancipationists he will doubtless be elected for the long term. B. Gratz Brown will, also, be a formidable candidate and doubtless be elected. Both of his grandfathers were United States senators from Kentucky. His grandfather, John Brown, was in the Senate during Gen. Washington's administration, and continued in during the subsequent administrations of the elder Adams and Thomas Jefferson. He was the first representative from Kentucky in the national congress in the lower house, being in the capacity of a delegate from the district of Kentucky. He was then elected senator upon the admission of Kentucky as a State. Gratz Brown's maternal grand-father was Jesse Bledsoe, one of the ablest and most eloquent lawyers in Kentucky. He was also in the Senate of the United States from Kentucky. It will be seen that B. Gratz Brown comes from a senatorial stock. Both of his grandfathers were men of fine talents and pure patriots.

Differing with Mr. Brown in sentiment, yet we regard him as a man of very superior abilities, and if we are to have radical senators, we prefer men of talent and character, such as we consider Gratz Brown to be, and that of a high order.

FROM GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

The Illinois 51st, Col. Bradley.

A letter from an officer in this regiment (formerly Col. Cummings') to his mother in this city, gives an interesting journal of its movements. Its entry for the 4th inst., is as follows

Nov. 4.—This morning our regiment started for Mitchelville in Kentucky for rations; had 500 wagons and drove thirty-six miles. The day and night was cold, and the men suffered very much. Saturday, loaded the wagons. Sunday morning, the 6th, at 1 o'clock, pulled out for Nashville. Marched twenty-eight miles and camped on the ground again without tents, blankets or overcoats. Built up a large fire, as usual, and sat round it and nod a little. At 1 a. m., up again; got breakfast; fell in and pushed ahead rapidly, sometimes marching a mile in sixteen minutes. Reached camp at 8 o'clock a. m., a tired and dirty set. Last night went to bed expecting a good night's rest. At 11 was called up with orders to get ready to march at 4 in the morning. Went to work, but at 1 an order came that we should not move. To-day there has been a grand review of the old troops by Gen. Rosecrans. He complimented the 51st highly. To-morrow morning, I suppose, we take up the line of march for Chattanooga, distant 130 miles.

We have had no pay for the last four months, but the paymaster is coming along slowly and will reach here after a time. We have been on half rations since we have been here. Our duty has been heavy and is likely to continue so.

The President and the Episcopalians.

The following letter has been sent to Right Rev. Bishop McIlvaine, Presiding Bishop of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Pastoral Letter:

Right Reverend and Dear Sir:

The copy which you sent to me, of the Pastoral Letter of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, has been submitted to the president. He authorizes me to assure you, that he receives with grateful satisfaction the evidences which that calm candid and earnest paper gives of the loyalty of the very extended religious communion over which you preside, to the constitution and government of the United States. I am further instructed to say, that the exposition which the highest ecclesiastical authority of that communion has given in the pastoral letter, of the intimate connection which exists between a fervent patriotism and true christianity, seems to the president equally seasonable and unanswerable, earnestly invoking the divine blessing equally upon our religious and civil institutions, that they may all together safely resist the storms of faction and continue hereafter, as heretofore, to sustain and invigorate each other, and so promote the common welfare of mankind, I have the honor to be right reverend and dear sir, faithfully yours,

WM. H. SEWARD.

The War in Western Virginia.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, 16th.]

We yesterday conversed with a gentleman of this city who has recently made the trip from Wheeling to Bulltown, Summerville, Gauley and other points, with a view of finding somebody supposed to be lost, and taking some "views afoot." The country traversed by our informant is described as bearing evidence of a recent visit from the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds. What few natives remain in the country are in an utterly destitute condition. They have nothing to eat but flitch and corn pone. The corn out of which the pone is made is cracked between a big log and a grindstone, in what the natives call a hand-mill, and the grains are broken in not more than two or three pieces. The whole country is infested with horse thieves, all of whom seem to be doing a good business.

It was understood among the soldiers that Gen. Cox's army, or a portion of it, was moving towards Cumberland or New Creek.

We have the best reason for believing that the apprehension of a raid by Stonewall Jackson on Cumberland and New Creek, is without real foundation. A highly intelligent gentleman, with every facility for obtaining correct information, and who made it a part of his business to do so, has just come through from Baltimore to Hancock. He has satisfied himself from evidences obtained along the route, that Jackson's main army is stationed at Stephenson's Depot, four miles northeast of Winchester, on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad. His men are destitute of tents, and it is believed, cannot possibly, in their present situation, even entertain such an enterprise as the movement apprehended.

From the Illinois State Agents.

State agent T. P. Robb, writes to Gov. Yates from Jackson, Tenn., on the 14th inst., forwarding a list of patients in the hospitals at that point. He adds:

I have just returned from the advance, and am to-day sending forward supplies for hospitals established at LaGrange and Grand Junction. Gen. Grant advised my keeping my headquarters at Jackson for the present, and to supply hospitals established for temporary purposes (as the army advances) from this post. In case of a battle, Gen. Grant is to telegraph; in the meantime I hold myself in readiness to go forward with such supplies as the exigencies of the case may require. In case, also, there should be a want of surgeons and nurses at any time, I will telegraph your excellency. I am preparing a report in reference to the police, sanitary and general wants of our troops, and will forward the same in a few days.

Astronomical.

Recent examinations have led some of our most eminent astronomers to the following important conclusions in regard to the planets and asteroids:

First, that besides the planets Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars, there exists between the sun and Mercury a ring of asteroids, whose mass is comparable with the mass of Mercury itself.

Second, that at the distance of the earth from the sun is found a second ring of asteroids, whose mass is demonstrated not to be greater than the tenth part of the mass of the earth.

Third, that the total mass of the group of small planets situated between Mars and Jupiter is not greater than the third part of the mass of the earth; and

Fourth, that masses of the last two groups are complementary to each other. Ten times the mass of the group situated at the distance of the earth, plus three times the total mass of the small planets between Mars and Jupiter, form a sum equal to the mass of the earth. This last conclusion depends upon the determination of the distance of the earth from the sun by observations of the transits of Venus —a determination which astronomers agree in considering as very accurate.

North Carolina in the Next Congress.

[From the Newbern Progress, Nov. 12.]

In regard to a Congressional election in the Old North State, we would say that we feel perfectly authorized to state that no warrant will be issued for such an election, unless a desire is manifested on the part of the good people of this State. This desire should be immediately made manifest by circulating a simple petition to his excellency, Gov. Stanly, praying him to order an election, circulating it among your neighbors, and immediately returning it to the governor. If a respectable interest is manifested in this manner, an election will be ordered, and the good old State of North Carolina will be represented in the federal Congress, and exempted from the provision of the president's proclamation.

Gen. Butler and the French Admiral.

[From the New Orleans Delta, 2d.]

Major General Butler, attended by his staff, visited the French vessel-of-war, the Catinet, yesterday afternoon, and paid his formal respects to the French admiral. The meeting between the major general and the admiral was most cordial; and the interchange of friendly sentiment between the French naval officers and the members of the general's staff, was fresh and hearty. As Gen. Butler withdrew from the vessel, the American flag was run up at the fore mast, and a salute was fired. One of our batteries, stationed at the foot of Canal street, responded to the cannon of the Catinet. In every respect, the meeting of the high officers was friendly.

Military Rank.

By a glance at the shoulder-straps worn by army officers, their ranks, and the branch of the service to which they are attached, may be at once named, if you know how, and this is the way:

The shoulder-straps of a major general bear two silver embroidered stars, one on each end of the strap. Brigadier general has one silver star only. A colonel has a silver embroidered spread eagle; a lieutenant colonel has two silver embroidered leaves, one at each end of the strap; a major, two gold embroidered leaves similarly placed. A captain has two gold bars at each end of the strap; a first lieutenant, one gold bar at each end; and a second lieutenant no bars at all.

The cloth of the strap, by its color, distinguishes the arm of the service. For general and staff officers, it is dark blue; for artillery, scarlet; for infantry, sky blue; for riflemen, green, and for cavalry, orange color.

Non-commissioned officers are indicated by "chevrons" or stripes on the coat sleeve in the form of a letter V. Corporals wear two stripes; sergeants three. Orderly sergeants have a lozenge, or diamond-shaped figure, within the angle of the chevrons. Sergeant majors have the three stripes of a sergeant completed into a triangle, base uppermost.

PENSIONS OF SOLDIERS' MOTHERS.—The following letter from Commissioner Barrett answers one of numerous questions:

To the several questions concerning the pension claims of mothers of deceased officers and soldiers who have left neither widow nor minor child, I reply:

1. In no case will the dependence of the mother upon her son for support, whether wholly or in part, be taken for granted on the mere affidavit of the claimant. The allegation must be sustained by positive proof that she has actually received her support during a stated period, either wholly or in part, from the deceased soldier, on account of whose military service she presents her claim. This can be proved by the affidavit of two credible witnesses, who are not interested in the result of the application; by the production of evidence that a portion of the soldier's pay (by allotment ticket or otherwise) was regularly transmitted to his mother; by proof that he constantly paid, or contributed toward paying, her board, house rent, or other specific and necessary expenses; or by such other equivalent testimony as will clearly establish the fact in question. It is not sufficient to prove that the mother received occasional presents from the deceased.

☞ Ignorance of orthography has caused the editor of the Fort Madison *Plaindealer* to tell one truth about McClellan. In an editorial in the last issue he gravely declares that McClellan was the "idle" of the army.

DEPTH OF MINES.

The Working of the English Mines.

An English journal, after valuing the total product of the mines of Great Britain at £41,491,108 per annum, and computing that England's supply of coal will last at least 700 years, at present rates of consumption, gives the following account of the depth to which the bowels of the earth have been pierced in England:

"The depth to which we mine for coal is already great. The pit at Duckenfield, in Cheshire, is 2,004 feet below the surface to the point where it intersects the 'Black Mine Coal,' a seam which is four feet six inches thick, and of the best quality for domestic and manufacturing purposes; from this point a further depth of 500 feet has been attained by means of an engine plane in the bed of coal, so that a great portion of the coal is now raised from the enormous depth of 2,504 feet. At Pendleton, near Manchester, coal is daily worked from a depth of 2,135 feet; and the Cannel coal-coal of Wigan is brought from 1,773 feet below the surface. Many of the Durham collieries are equally deep, and far more extended in their subterranean labyrinths. Some of those, and others in Cumberland, are worked out far under the bed of the sea; and on both sides of the island we are rapidly extending our submarine burrowing.

Dolcoath tin mine in Cornwall, is now working at 1,800 feet from the surface, and is rapidly sinking deeper. The depth of Tresavean, a copper mine, is 2,180 feet. Many other tin and copper mines are approaching these depths, and are under the Atlantic waves, in Botallack, Levant and other mines, man is pursuing his labors daily at half a mile from the shore. To aid the miner in these severe tasks, gigantic steam engines, with cylinders 100 inches in diameter, are employed in pumping water from those vast depths. Winding engines, which are masterpieces of mechanical skill, are ever at work, raising the minerals from each dark abyss, and "man engines," of considerable ingenuity—so called because they bring the weary miner to the light of day, saving him from the toil of climbing up perpendicular ladders—are introduced in many of our most perfectly conducted mines.

Our coals cost us annually 1,000 lives, and more than double the number of our metliferous miners perish from accidents in the mines, or at an unusually early age—thirty-two—from diseases contracted by the conditions of their toils. By the industry of our mining population there is annually added to our national wealth considerably more than thirty million sterling. This, when elaborated by the process of manufacture, is increased in value tenfold. While we are thus drawing upon that "hoarded treasure, guarded by dragons white and red," which the enchanter Merlin is fabled to have concealed in the caves of the earth, we should not cease to remember how much of mental labor and muscular power is expended, and how large a per centage of human life is annually sacrificed in the contest with those hydra-headed evils which are truly personified by the dragons in the legend.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.—The following contracts were awarded by Capt. Jenkins in this city, on Saturday, Nov. 15:

CORN.

W. C. DePauw, 50,000 bushels at 54c.
W. C. DePauw, 250,000 bushels at 59c.

OATS.

W. C. DePauw, 50,000 bushels at 62c.
R. J. Tunstall, 50,000 bushels at 64c.
O. P. Cobb, 50,000 bushels at 65c.
James Spears, 50,000 bushels at 65c.—*Louisville Journal*, 18th.

NOV. 19th, 1862.

FROM AUCTION,
100 PIECES
FULL BOILED
Neat Bright Colors,
CHECK SILKS,
FOR
SIX SHILLINGS,
Cost one Dollar to Import.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake Street.
au7-v356-3m

Sutlers, Attention
Sutlers throughout the Northwest are informed that we are again in receipt of those
LEATHER WATCH GUARDS,
MASONS'
Challenge Blacking.
SOLDIERS'
MIRRORS.
Shoe Brushes,
Pocket Combs,
Playing Cards,
Soldiers' Wallets,
Briar Wood Pipes,
Tooth Brushes,
Tobacco Boxes,
Shawl Pins,
And a 1000 different articles which go to make up a complete Sutlers' Stock.
REMEMBER THIS:
THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CHICAGO FOR SUTLERS' GOODS, IS
PEUGEOT'S
Great Variety Store,
108 LAKE STREET.
oc27-v605-3m

BUCK GLOVES,
SOLDIERS' GLOVES,
SUTLERS' GOODS,
R. R. LANDON, Agent,
88 Lake street, opp. Tremont House.
[no13 x187-1w]

PREMIUM FUNDS WANTED.
We are paying a Premium for Notes of
BANK STATE OF INDIANA.
GOLD, SILVER AND
DEMAND NOTES
WANTED,
AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES.
DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,
Bankers, corner of Clark and Lake streets.
☞ Pennies for sale.

RAWSON & BARTLETT
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass, which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

STATE BANK INDEBTEDNESS
FOR SALE—By Isaac R. Hitt, No. 62 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois, in sums to suit purchasers. The same can be used in payment for assets of said Bank, to be closed out at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, on the 10th, and at Springfield, Illinois, on the 26th November, 1862.

Wholesale Houses.

78 LAKE STREET.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
Will find in our store a large stock of
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
Yarns, Hoods, Nubias and Skating Caps,
SKIRTS AND CORSETS,
Hosiery and Gloves, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Ruffling, Velvet Ribbons, &c., including a COMPLETE assortment of
NOTIONS.
Our stock is inviting, and buyers will find our figures VERY CLOSE for NET CASH.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

300 BALES
Blue Twilled Flannels
ALSO,
300 BALES
Grey Mixed Flannels,
FOR SALE BY
R. W. KENDALL,
35 PARK PLACE,
NEW YORK.
no18-x387-3w

CLOTH HOUSE.
FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.,
34 & 36 Lake Street,
Have now in store the largest stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
SATINETTS,
Sheep's Greys, Beavers, Pilots,
Meltons,
And all other goods for MEN'S WEAR, ever exhibited in this market. MERCHANTS are invited to examine our stock of goods of all kinds for
OFFICERS' UNIFORMS.
Blue Cloths,
Blue Flannels,
Blue Cassimeres.
ap7-p181-1y

1862. DRY GOODS, 1862.
STAPLE AND FANCY,
FOR THE FALL TRADE.
HARMON, GALE & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO HARMON, AIKEN & GALE)
53 Lake Street, Chicago.
We offer to the Trade a large and well assorted stock of COTTON and WOOLEN Goods,
DRESS GOODS, WORSTED GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS,
HOSIERY.
And other Goods in our Line. Our stock was purchased before the late rise in Goods, and believing we can offer superior inducements, we solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.
HARMON, GALE & CO.
se6 u443-3m

CLOAKS & CLOAKING.
153 and 155 Lake street.
CLOAKS IN STOCK
AND
MADE TO ORDER,
AND
CLOAKING MATERIAL
IN LARGE VARIETY.
ALSO,
Reps and Ottoman Dress Goods,
A SPLENDID LINE OF THEM.
W. R. WOOD & CO.
[oc31-v819-1m]

1862.—FALL TRADE.—1862.
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
An unequalled assortment.
WORSTED GOODS,
The largest stock in the West, direct from the manufacturers.
DRESS GOODS,
Fresh Importations. New styles. Very cheap.
Woolen Goods, Domestics, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery Sutlers' Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Bags and Batting,
COTTON YARN.
In a word, our Dry Goods stock comprises full lines of every grade of desirable goods, and having been secured before the advance, we can please the trade of the Northwest, both in goods and prices. We also offer our usual complete assortment of
CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE,
Kerosene Lamps, Silver-Plated Ware and Fancy Goods.
We respectfully invite an examination of our stock.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
se6-u894-3m 72, 74 and 76 Lake street, Chicago.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.
MARTIN & BROS.,
WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS,
44
Lake Street, Chicago
We have in store a full stock of Fall and Winter Goods,
AT LOW PRICES.

GROCERIES.
Ewing, Briggs & Co.
76 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of
GROCERIES,
At Wholesale.
EMBRACING
SUGARS, FISH,
TEAS, TOBACCO,
COFFEES, RICE,
SYRUPS, SPICES,
MOLASSES, SOAPS,
DRIED FRUIT,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.
We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying. EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
No. 76 South Water street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, } Chicago.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO
199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales

Wholesale Houses.
CLOTHI
AT WHOLESALE.
We have the largest and best assorted stock of
READY-MA
CLOTHING
To be found in the West, which we offer for cash and approved credit at very Low Prices.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
GENTS' FURNISHING
Wool Overshirts, Wool Socks, Nubias, &c., &c.
Huntington, Wadsworth
34 & 36 LAKE STREET.
N. B.—We are daily in receipt of new styles of Clothing from our manufactory.
oc21-v964-1m

500 BALMORAL SKI
Of every style, at both
Foreign and Domestic Manuf
Just received at
STRYKER & CO
141 LAKE STREET
BONNET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
BELT RIBBONS,
VELVET RI
A large stock of Fresh G
JUST OPENED AT
STRYKER & CO
LUPINS" FRENCH MERI
Ottoman Velours and Rep
A fine stock of new styles
DRESS GOOD
JUST RECEIVED.
MODE CHECK CASSIMERE
For Boys' Wear.
Heavy Meltons and Double
Cassimeres,
Suitable for Fall and Winter Wear.
Now opening at
STRYKER & CO
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES
Wool Hoods, Nubias and
ALL FRESH GOODS.
Some novelties in FALL CLOAKS
"ZOUAVE SACQUE
Also, a very extensive stock of
NOW READY at STRYKER &
No. 141 LAKE STREET.
my19-r479-1y

Sewing Machines.
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE
Western Office & Salesroom
124 Lake St. Chicago
The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on the same Machine. The LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE LOCK, make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.
Their motions are all positive, there are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can operate them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can
The "FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE"
Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES
Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE
The people are perceiving that
tions are not merit.
That it is economy and wisdom to
SEWING MACHINE of known
There are 85,000 Machines in
Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE
A LIFE-TIME.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses
AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND
(on its cost) may be obtained
This is the only SEWING MACHINE
making the LOCK-STITCH
HOOK, and using the GLASS-FOOT
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin
Indiana and Southern Minnesota
☞ Circular may be had on application
mh21-n676-1y

THE ORIGINAL
HOWE
Sewing Machine
INVENTED IN 1845
Manufactured by
A. B. HOWE
Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the
HOWE SEWING MACHINE
This is the oldest Machine in
Improved Howe Sewing
Address
General Western Agent
my17-r681-1y

Financial.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY
On Presentation of C
To S. J. Glover, C
OFFICE NEAR MADISON ST.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1, 1862.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON &
RAILROAD.
Notice is hereby given to all holders of orders for wood furnished to the Railroad Company
oc18 v130-1m

STATE OF ILLINOIS
AUDITOR'S OFFICE
no6-x31-1m

$10,000 TO LOAN
three to five years,
LOW RATE OF
no19 x-187

NOTICE.

SORGHUM

...REET.

...TEDS,

...S.

...lannels

...nnels,

...DALL,

...ACE.

...USE.

...T & Co.,

...Vestings,

...FORMS.

...S, 1862.

...TRADE.

...& CO.,

...Chicago.

...OAKING.

...e street.

...STOCK

...RDER,

...ATERIAL

...Dress Goods,

...D & CO.

...ADE.--1862.

...FANCY

...OODS,

...GOODS,

...ROODS,

...YARN.

...THERS,

...NG. 1862.

...BROS.,

...ALE

...IERS,

...Chicago

...PRICES.

...RIES.

...ggs & Co.

...RIES,

...TOBACCO,

...RICE,

...SPICES,

...SOAPS,

...RUIT,

...Stock.

Wholesale [illegible]

CLOTHING

AT WHOLESALE.

We have the largest and best sorted stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

To be found in the West, which we offer for cash and approved credit at very Low Prices.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Wool Overshirts, Wool Socks, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Huntington, Wadsworth & Co.,

34 & 36 LAKE STREET.

N. B.—We are daily in receipt of new and desirable styles of Clothing from our manufactory in [illegible]

oc25-v564-3m

500 BALMORAL SKIRTS

Of every style, of both

Foreign and Domestic Manufacture

Just received at

STRYKER & CO'S,

141 LAKE STREET.

BONNET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
BELT RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS.

A large stock of Fresh Goods
JUST OPENED AT
STRYKER & CO'S.

LUPINS' FRENCH MERINOS

Ottoman Valours and Reps,

A fine stock of new styles

DRESS GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.

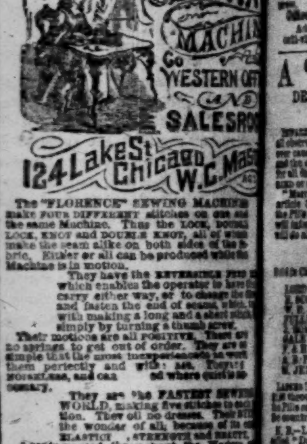
MODE CHECK CASSIMERES,
For Boys' Wear,
Heavy Meltons and Double Mill'd Cassimeres,
Suitable for Fall and Winter Wear.
Now opening at

STRYKER & CO'S,

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
Wool Hoods, Nubias and Scarfs,
ALL FRESH GOODS.

Some novelties in FALL CLOAKS, including the
"ZOUAVE SACQUE."
Also, a very extensive stock of Shawls,
NOW READY at STRYKER & CO'S,
No. 141 LAKE STREET.
my19-v473-1y

Sewing Machines.



The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE makes FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED motion which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction and fasten the end of seams, which is done with making a long and a short stitch, simply by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can use them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

They are the FASTEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their [illegible] is the wonder of all, because of its ELASTICITY, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

Agents wanted throughout the Western States. With a small investment of capital a profitable business can be readily established. For circular and sample of work, address

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
Post Office Box [illegible]
Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing pretensions are not merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase a SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility.

There are 90,000 Machines in use in the country and Europe.

This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE FOR A LIFE-TIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.

GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,

General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota, Office and Sales-room, 166 Lake street, Chicago.

Circular may be had on application or by mail.

nh31-n676-1y

THE ORIGINAL
HOWE
Sewing Machine

INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.

Manufactured by

A. B. HOWE,

Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

And from which all other Sewing Machines have taken their vitality, and to whom all others pay a License.

This is the oldest Machine in use, (invented in 1845), improved from time to time, and perfected in January, 1862. Particularly adapted for all Tailoring and manufacturing purposes, boot and shoe work, carriage trimming, &c. Having the largest range of adaptability to sewing, of any machine produced. Buy the

Improved Howe Sewing Machine

And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking of needles, no more trouble in sewing the finest or the coarsest fabric, no difficulty in sewing over seams, and a machine that is warranted to be and do all that is claimed in proper use.

Agents wanted in Ohio and other Western and Northwestern States, where not already appointed. Circulars, containing full description, etc., can be had on application, or sent by mail.

J. S. BRYANT,
General Western Agent, [illegible] Lake street.

ADDRESS

my17-v431-1y

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

The interest on Depot Bonds, due in Nov. [illegible]

On Presentation of Coupons

To S. J. Glover, Cashier, [illegible]

OFFICE NEAR MADISON ST. BRIDGE, [illegible]

J. P. HENDERSON, [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1, 1862.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Chicago, [illegible]

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims for wood furnished the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad Company, signed D. [illegible] Receiver, for which payment is ordered in the [illegible] Circuit Court, for the [illegible] sale of the 25th November, [illegible] on said vouchers have been deposited and by its order will be paid [illegible] of their attorneys, on presentation of the same to the undersigned. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE.

SPRINGFIELD, November [illegible]

Notice is hereby given that all [illegible] drawn on account of the "WAR FUND" [illegible] will be paid on presentation [illegible]

WILLIAM BUTLER, [illegible]

$10,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city [illegible]

three to five years, at a

LOW RATE OF INTEREST.

J. H. [illegible]

NOTICE.—Madam Andrews [illegible]

SORGHUM.—The highest [illegible]

Special Notices.

Confederate (Rebel) Money. [illegible] sent to any address, on receipt of FIFTY CENTS, [illegible] \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$1 [illegible] shinplasters, so [illegible] engraved on bank note paper, and so [illegible] cannot be detected from the genuine. Address M. JONES & CO., Box 182, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago, and permanently located at No. 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALIST.

Cures all chronic and recent diseases. Has the testimonials of the medical fraternity. Medical Journals, and almost entire press of the South. Office Hours—From 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

oc11-v161-1m

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GRAY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st, New York. (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.) [illegible]

Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., and lately of St. Louis, has arrived in Chicago, and permanently located at No.

86 Randolph Street,

between State and Dearborn streets, cures weakness, loss of memory, power, impotence, diseases of the kidneys and skin, and all diseases of the blood, by a new and infallible method, saving the time and expense. The Dr. James' Hospital for the cure of private diseases has been endorsed by the medical faculty and the almost entire press of the South.

The afflicted should apply immediately, and save themselves from the consequences of those terrible diseases. Diseases peculiar to females treated with the happiest results.

REMEMBER DR. JAMES' OFFICE

IS 86 RANDOLPH STREET,

Between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Illinois. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. for consultations. Dr. James uses no Mercury, Iodide Potassa, or Arsenic, which leave diseases in the blood and skin, which will break out again, but he uses a neutralizer only known to himself, which is a positive cure. [illegible]

To the afflicted of all Classes.—If you are crippled with Palsey or Rheumatism, suffering from pain, or have sought relief for body or mind, that seems to be beyond the reach of medical aid, do not despair. There is no other hope but a premature grave. Here is your hope, do not despair. Call and see us as a last resort. We will restore you. For the restoration of health, be assured, this is not a simple, but a compound, of various elements, the highest and most direct of which is Electricity, [illegible] vital force can be drawn through which [illegible] within our reach this agent, and provided us with ample means by which may regulate the functions through its influence on the system. There is no other agent in the universe as Electricity, by which energy can be imparted to the body. It permeates all matter, and seems to be a universal controlling law—and hence its advantage in controlling all diseases.

Electricity when applied according to the new discovery never fails (in every reasonable case) to perform a speedy and permanent cure in nearly all diseases to which flesh is heir.

The subscriber late of 1330 Walnut street, Philadelphia, has opened an Office and Treating Rooms at the corner of Harrison and Fourth avenue, Chicago, where, if you are afflicted with any ailment or disease of any kind, no matter of how long standing, you are invited to apply.

J. B. JARDELLA,
Electrical Physician.

This is to certify that my wife, Mrs. MARY K. SMITH, has for many years been afflicted with violent attacks of headache occurring almost weekly, and having heard of the wonderful effects of ELECTRO MAGNETISM, was recommended to apply to Dr. J. B. Jardella, and after about six treatments she is entirely restored to health, not having had the slightest symptom of it for near three months, and so can confidently recommend Dr. Jardella as an experienced and skillful operator to the citizens of Chicago.

(Signed) GEORGE K. SMITH,
Medical Department U. S. Army Hospital,
West Philadelphia, Pa.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17th, 1862. oc25-v497-1m

CATARRH! CATARRH!

SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,

A sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

Be sure to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by using the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption, is to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold and that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity, and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place.

By the use of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be effectually removed.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, \$1.50—sufficient for use one month; with full and clear directions, sent by express.

Office, 182 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.)
Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE,
Post Office Box 4381, Chicago, Ill.
oc21-v256-3m

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS
FOR FEMALES.

Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions of the "monthly periods" from whatever cause, and ALWAYS successful as a preventive. These are the only safe and reliable medicine ever known for all diseases so peculiar to females, whether MARRIED or SINGLE, providing you get the GENUINE Pills. "Married Ladies" will be particular in observing one of the directions. The INGREDIENTS of the Pills are made known to every agent, and they will inform you the Pills are perfectly harmless, and will do all claimed for them.

Price, \$1 00 per Box.

Sold in Chicago by my "General Wholesale Agents."

LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street.
E. BOVIL, 56 Randolph street.
W. P. HARRIS, 87 South Water street.
FULLER & FINCH, 24 and 26 Market street.
[illegible], 89 South Clark street.
SALE BROTHERS, 202 Randolph street.
F. A. H. BOOKER, 56 West Randolph street.
A. B. PATCHEN, 108 West Lake street.
J. JEROME, corner Clark and Adams street.

LADIES! By sending EITHER of the "above agents" \$1 through the CHICAGO "Post Office" can have the Pills sent (confidentially) by mail, to any part of the country, "free of postage."

N. B.—LADIES! Be very particular. Buy nothing called "Duponco's Golden Pills" hereafter, unless you find the signature of A. D. Howe on each box, which has recently been added, on account of the Pills having been COUNTERFEITED. se26-u104-6m

Important to Females.—Dr. Cheeseman's Pills.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. To all classes they are invaluable, INDUCING, WITH CERTAINTY, PERIODICAL REGULARITY. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA.

EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS, STATING WHEN THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED, with each Box—the PRICE ONE DOLLAR each Box, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

Pills sent by mail, promptly, by remitting to the Agent in Illinois. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

Sold in Chicago at manufacturers prices by LORD & SMITH. ap462-1yr

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The Law firm of Hill & Norton is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by either party, at their old office, No. 55 Clark street. Parties owing the above firm will call immediately and settle their accounts.
JAMES M. HILL,
CHARLES A. NORTON.
November 18th, 1862.

JAMES M. HILL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Office—No. 55 Clark street, Chicago.
no18-[illegible]

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL WILSON, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Samuel Wilson, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of December, A. D. 1862, being the fifteenth day thereof.
ROBERT WALLACE, Executor.
Chicago, Nov. 1st, 1862. no3-v351-1m

ESTATE of Noah Sturtevant, deceased. Public Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the Estate of Noah Sturtevant, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the third Monday of December, A. D. 1862, being the [illegible] day thereof.
CATHARINE STURTEVANT,
C. N. HOLDEN,
Administrators.
Chicago, Oct. 13th, 1862. oc15-v361-1m

MASTER'S SALE—State of Illinois, Cook County.—Circuit Court of Cook County, in Chancery.—Robert Scovil vs. Hirah J. [illegible]. Public notice is hereby given that I, E. S. Williams, Master in Chancery of the Cook Circuit Court of Illinois, will, in obedience to the mandate in a decretal Order of the Court in the above entitled cause, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House of the County of Cook, in the City of Chicago, on the [illegible] day of November, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day the mortgaged premises described in the decree in said cause, [illegible] the undivided one-half part of the [illegible] quarter of section five (5) in township [illegible] north, of range thirteen (13) east of the third principal meridian, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois.
E. S. WILLIAMS,
Master in Chancery Cook County.
Chicago, October 25th, 1862. oc27-v[illegible]

Educational.

LAKE VIEW WATER CURE—On the North Side. The best place for the treatment of Chronic Diseases. The most pleasant place [illegible] the city. Under the management of a physician, who has had 12 years experience in Water Cure. Address for the [illegible] Dr. J. S. GULLY, or Mrs. GULLY, Box [illegible] Chicago. oc28 v711-1m

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill.

[illegible] COLLEGE AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, [illegible], Ill., on the Mississippi [illegible] second year, Sept. 3d, 1862, with ample [illegible] Academic, Primary [illegible] corps of twelve experienced teachers [illegible] appointments, the finest [illegible] in the West (160), with furniture, &c. [illegible] attractive Military Park, and Armory, a fine Gymnasium [illegible] parents and guardians. The [illegible] Commercial and Book-Keeping free [illegible] Infantry [illegible] and [illegible] of U. S. A. Cavalry Drills and [illegible] per school year for board [illegible] washing and tuition is [illegible] quarterly in advance [illegible] under the same [illegible] teachers. For [illegible] E. COVERT, President, Fulton, [illegible]

Lumber.

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others purchasing lumber [illegible] the largest and most complete [illegible] also, Dressed Siding [illegible] Doors, Sash, Shingles [illegible] at prices reasonable to [illegible]

REID & WILLIAMS.

Banking and Exchange.

GREENEBAUM & FOREMAN,
Loan and Discount Office,
No. 49 South Clark Street, (up stairs,) Chicago, Ill.
ELIAS GREENEBAUM, W. FOREMAN, Notary Public.
my22-i376-2y

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.
No. 62 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK OF CHICAGO

No. 6 Clark Street, 6 Doors above South Water.

This Institution will receive for Saving, sums of one dollar, and upward, from Mechanics, Laborers, married women and others, upon which interest will be paid when left for a stated time.

Office open on Saturday and Tuesday nights, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Sight Drafts issued upon all the Cities of Europe and Eastern States. Highest prices paid for Foreign Drafts and Coin.

CHAS. T. BOGGS, President.
L. E. ALEXANDER, Cashier. my19-r185-1y

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL............\$500,000.

HENRY FARNAM, Prest. S. A. SMITH, Vice Prest.
L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, payable on demand; or when left a specified period will receive money for investment, when left for a series of years; and receive and execute Trusts from

Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates.

Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

DIRECTORS:

J. H. Dunham,	James Goodwin,	Henry Farnam,
John H. Foster,	D. R. Holt,	H. E. Marie,
E. L. Yoe,	W. B. Doggett,	A. H. Burley,
F. E. Cooley,	W. H. McCormick,	T. D. Gilbert,
	S. A. Smith.	mh7-n847-1y

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the General Banking Law of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said Bank.

Dated this 15th day of May, A. D. 1862.
GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier. [illegible]

WRIGHT & TYRRELL,
No. 5 Metropolitan Block, Chicago,
Note Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate,
H. C. Wright Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds. Time loans negotiated.
ROBT C. WRIGHT. [oc14-v315-3m] J. A. TYRRELL.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,
Corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago,
Negotiate Loans on Bond and Mortgage.
None but first-class real estate securities taken.
se28-u73-1y

OFFICE OF E. W. MORSE,
Agent.
36 CLARK STREET, Chicago, Ill.,
Dealer in
Treasury Notes, Exchange Specie and Land Warrants.

The highest price paid for GOLD, SILVER, TREASURY NOTES, FOREIGN COIN and CANADA CURRENCY. Land Warrants and Bounty Scrip purchased at an advance on other markets. All sizes for sale. oc10-v238-3m

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK.

No. 52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 5 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Thursday.

INCORPORATED 1861.

Six per cent. interest paid on Savings.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

President—S. H. FLEETWOOD.
Vice-Pres't—F. C. SHERMAN, Counsel—WM. C. GOUDY.
Vice-Pres't—P. R. WESTFALL, Cashier—SYDNEY MYERS.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS:

J. C. Fargo,	J. M. Rountree,	M. Lewis,
J. R. Jones,	F. S. Phillips,	S. S. Hayes,
J. Reiss, Brewer,	Rev. D. Dunne, V.G.	C. Cole,
E. H. Williams,	J. G. Gindele,	A. H. Burley,
Ed. Hempstead,	T. H. Beebe,	W. B. Scates,
R. N. Bishop, D. D.	A. Gage,	Hon. W. B. Ogden,
J. M. W. Jones,	W. E. Doggett,	se25-u686-1y

H. DOOLITTLE, Banker and
DEALER IN EXCHANGE,
No. 40 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.
Particular attention given to Collections. my8-r25-1y

VAN VLECK & TUCKER,
No. 4 Broad Street, New York,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
—IN—
Government Securities, American Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.
J. T. VAN VLECK. [au14-t874-6m] H. A. TUCKER.

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,
Corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.,
Transacts a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier. H. CHAPIN, President.
H. Chapin, South Bend Branch, John B. Howe, Lima Branch, Bank of the State of Indiana; A. B. Judson, Mishawaka, Ind.; C. T. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.; Tolman Wheeler, do.; Hiram Wheeler, do. mh26-n653-1y

J. W. DREXEL & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 42 South Clark-st., Chicago,
DEALERS IN
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c.
Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit.
DRAW ON
READ, DREXEL & Co., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
my9-r163-1y

THE BANK OF MONTREAL,
HAVING ESTABLISHED AN
AGENCY AT CHICAGO,
is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling
Eastern and Sterling Exchange,
Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making
ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,
Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.
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oc13-v798-1y

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 47 Exchange Place, New York.
Particular attention devoted to Western business.
WESTERN REFERENCES.—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Illinois; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.
mh19-n612-1y

Music Stores.

NEW MUSIC.—D. P. FAULDS,
No. 54 CLARK STREET, under the Sherman House, has for sale the following new and popular ballads:
Love Bewitched am I of Jennie; by L. V. H. Crosby (Words and Music)....35 cts.
Katy over the Way; by L. V. H. Crosby, (Words and Music)....25 cts.
The Old Town Pump; Words by Alf. Burnett, Music by C. L. Ward....30 cts.
Song of the Union Troops or Cheer Boys, Cheer. 25 cts.
Minnie Clyde, Kitty Clyde's Sister; by L. V. H. Crosby....30 cts.
Why Do I Love Thee; by Charles L. Ward....25 cts.
P. S.—The above songs will be sent free of postage on receipt of the retail prices. se25 u631-3m

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of
GRAND & SQUARE PIANO FORTES,
Wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway,
NEW YORK.
The long experience and the many facilities the proprietors possess, enable them to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Their personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect Piano Forte. Western purchasers visiting New York are invited to call and examine our large assortment of Pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. se29-u384-3m

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS,
99 South Clark Street.
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in that line
At the lowest N. York Prices.
Post Office Box [illegible] oc15-[illegible]

Hoop Skirts.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS
Hoop Skirt Manufactory,
And importer and dealer in all kinds of
French and German Corsets.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 78 South Clark street, (opposite the Court House) and 129 North Clark street, bet. Indiana & Ohio streets, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Silk and Cotton Skirts made to order at short notice. Old skirts repaired, altered and shaped as good as new. Fall stock of woven, double dashed, bridal and French Skirts constantly on hand, from Parasols, ladies', children's, to

No springs, ladies' size.

N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our Skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. Watch spring steel skirts exchanged if not satisfactory. Orders by mail sent to residence.

NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

As we have been in the Skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London, and our Chicago House being the cheapest [illegible] [illegible] giving our customers the benefit of [illegible] they could otherwise pay for commissions—we will sell lower than any other manufacturer [illegible] by mail promptly attended to.

L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago.
New York Factory, [illegible] Bowery.
Chicago Post Office Box [illegible]
no21-[illegible]

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD,
Oculist and Aurist, and [illegible] Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear, Office and Surgery No. 18 [illegible] street, near Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. my12-ly

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The Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1862.

OREMUS.

BY G. H. BOKER.

We will not raise, O God, the formal prayer
Of broken heart and shattered nerve;
Thou knowest our griefs, our wants, and whatsoe'r
Is best for those who serve.

Before thy feet in silence and in awe,
We open lay our cause and creed;
As brave men may, the patriot's sword we draw,
But thine must be the deed.

We have no pageantry to please Thy eye,
Save marshaled men, who marching come,
Beneath thy gaze in marshaled panoply:
No music save the drum.

We have no altar builded in Thy sight,
From which the fragrant offerings rise,
Save this wide field of hot and bloody fight;
These dead our sacrifice.

To this great cause the force of prayer is given,
The wordless prayer of righteous will;
Before whose strength the ivory gates of heaven
Fall open and are still.

For we believe, within our inmost souls,
That what men do with spirit sad,
To thee in one vast cloud of worship rolls,—
Rolls up, and makes thee glad.

O God, if reason may presume so far
We say our cause is also Thine;
We read its truth in every flashing star;
In every sacred line.

By Thy commission freedom first was sent,
To hold the tyrant's force at bay;
The chain that broke in Egypt, was not meant
To bind our shining day.

Freedom to all! in Thy great name we cry
And lift to Heaven Thy bloody sword;
Too long have we been blind in heart and eye
To Thy outspoken word.

Before the terrors of that battle-call,
As flax before the gusty flame,
Down, down, the vanquished enemy shall fall,
Stricken with endless shame!

Here let the division cease. Join hand and hand,
Join voice with voice; a general shout
Shall like a whirlwind, shake our native land,
And purge the traitors out!

Fear not or faint not. God, who ruleth men,
Marks where his noble martyrs lie;
They shall all rise before his smile again;
His foe alone shall die.

A LETTER FROM DUBLIN.

The Position of the United States among Nations—Who are Seeking her Destruction—The Result in Europe—Suffering in the North of England—Cobden's Speech—The Rebel Mason in London—His Modest Estimates—General European News—England's Neutrality—The O'Connell Oration, &c., &c.

[Special Correspondence of Chicago Tribune.]

DUBLIN, Ireland, Oct 26, 1862.

Whatever may be said or thought of the relative power or grandeur of the republic of the United States amongst the nations of the world; whether her armed or commercial marine be greater than that of Great Britain; whether in numbers and discipline her armies be inferior to those of France, Austria or Russia; or whether in general material resources she compare favorably with her elder sisters in the family of nations at this side of the Atlantic, one fact, remarkable as it is obstinately true, cannot be, and indeed is not now denied by any rational observer, that in actual importance to the general welfare of the world, she stands in the front rank. So long has she been contributing to the prosperity and happiness of other nations by the superabundance of her natural products, by the untiring industry, the marvelous ingenuity and the enlightened commercial policy of her people, that when she is temporarily stricken with disease, her pangs are felt from pole to pole. England and France may be grappling with the northern bear and thundering at the the Malakoff and the Redan; the Austrian Kaiser may be fighting his Hungarian subjects and civil war desolating the fertile plains of Central Europe; Italian unity may be partially won at a fearful cost of life on the bloody fields of Magenta and Solferino: but is there on such account a single forge silent in Pennsylvania, a single loom less worked in New England, a single acre less waving with yellow corn on the broad prairies of the Mighty West, or a single clipper less unfurling her snowy pinions on the East River or the Schuylkill? But, reader, look at the other picture! A treacherous foe, powerful through the magnanimity of that mild and beneficent government it now seeks to destroy, impelled by the hellish instincts of an unhallowed ambition, strikes at the heart of the great republic! Men whose only ideas of virtue and justice were founded on the systematic violation of both, whose humanity was exemplified in the lacerated bodies of their fellow beings, and whose refinement widened by the wanton outrage of the most sacred relations of mankind! Such, let the world know, are the conspirators who have banded themselves together to destroy a government under whose protecting ægis, whatever may be said of its defects, more happiness and prosperity reigned than under any other on this habitable globe.

Now mark the results of other nations. Visit the scenes of almost as gigantic a destitution as afflicted Ireland in 1847 now spread throughout the north of England. Ask the starving thousands of Blackburn, Stockport and Manchester what blanches their gaunt cheeks and attenuates their once brawny arm. Inquire of the silk weavers of Lyons why hangs that gloom upon their ancient city. Nay, put the question to any intelligent man in any city in Europe why trade is languishing and why factories are closed. The answer invariably indicates the American war! Although this is a notorious fact, patent to every thinking mind, yet it was so forcibly expressed a few days since by Richard Cobden in an address which he delivered to the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester, that I cannot resist inviting attention to his remarks, especially as he takes occasion to pay a just tribute of praise to the commercial policy of the United States. The livid manner in which he exposed not merely the glaring selfishness, but the astonishing ignorance of British statesmen now at the head of affairs as well as his manly acknowledgment of the various efforts made from time to time by the government at Washington to reform and humanize the code of international law are well worth more than a passing notice. The exemption of private property from capture in time of war not merely by privateers, but *armed vessels of any kind*, and the *virtual prohibition of commercial blockades they entailed*, was proposed by the United States to the last Congress of the great power at Paris, in reply to an invitation from them to accede to an *exemption from capture exclusively by privateers*, which would of course operate too unequally against the Republic for its adoption. This just and comprehensive proposal however was at once rejected by Great Britain, her haughty ministers, pointing with vain-glorious pride to her magnificent fleet, as if bidding defiance to the imperious claims of political economy, and the march of modern ideas. Had the proposal of the United Sates been accepted, Europe would not now be denied access to the southern ports, nor England's million loomed cities be so painfully silent; and what a glorious commercial policy would then have been inaugurated under the sanction of international law, a policy so humane as to deprive war for ever of its sharpest sting, and so enlightened as to advance by mighty strides the general prosperity of the world.

A letter from the arch-traitor Mason who still maintains in London the mock show of a foreign embassy, appeared a few days since in the *Times* in reply to an inquiry addressed to him by a citizen of London, as to what in his opinion would be the effect of its recognition by the European powers to the South. He candidly acknowledges that it would have no effect, unless to dispel for ever what he is pleased to call the delusive idea that the North can ever subjugate the South by force of arms. He modestly estimates the population of the revolted states at twelve millions, (no doubt for effect;) thus shamelessly including the four million of his own countrymen whom his faction shrink not from depriving not merely of every civil privilege, but of every natural right that pertains to humanity. He also declares that his (pseudo) government has been in unimpeded operation for the past [illegible] months; but he can hardly mean eighteen [illegible] states it claims to represent, as throughout the [illegible] in some of the largest cities it has not the least control. But Slidell is not crafty enough, nor is Mason sufficiently long-headed to effect much with the powers to which they are accredited, and unless provoked by some untoward act of the North, there is not the least probability of Great Britain or France introducing secession into the family of nations very soon. The fact is, however, Doctors Russell and Mackay may malignantly falsify the history of the war and strive impotently to write down the cause of the Union. A fleet of Monitors and an army of half a million veteran soldiers are very cogent persuaders against interference.

You will learn by this steamer, that Greece is once more kingless, that dull headed Bavarian, Otho, having been deposed. Whether the descendants of Republican Spartans will choose another royal fool to bow before, or like sensible men reorganize the only form of government under which they were ever great, remains to be seen. The great powers do not appear to care very much what course she pursues, so long as she confines her troubles within her own borders. Not much capital can be manufactured in these practical days out of the romance of ancient Greece. The land that Byron sung and Bozzaris fought for, excites but little interest, while the world stands gazing with such wrapt attention at the titanic conflict now raging in the land of Washington, Franklin and Penn.

The City of Washington has just been telegraphed at Queenstown, only six days from Cape Race, which is pretty well for Inman's Line. In her news I note the resolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce relative to the depredations of the Alabama, and I must say, it would seem that English neutrality and Indian rubber have about the same degree of elasticity.

When the news reached this side a few days ago that Commodore Wilkes was apparently blockading Bermuda, the press teemed with articles insulting and offensive to the United States, but they deem it quite right and fair to allow an armed steamer to be built at a British port ostensibly for the nefarious purpose of preying upon American commerce, the shipping of a friendly power! Such, I presume, is Lord Russell's construction of the word neutrality as applied to nations he thinks he can coerce.

The weather has been stormy and wet even for this inclement season and amongst these inclement isles; and the returns at Lloyd's indicate great losses at sea. The harvests have been pretty generally saved, and the farmers are preparing for what the prophets declare will be a severe winter.

The project of erecting a statue in this city to the memory of the great O'Connell, meets with favor from all the liberal party, and nearly £1,000 has already been subscribed, while the tories or church of England party condemn it in the strongest terms.

I must now adieu and remain as ever,

ERLANA.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

A new toast is now the fashion in England, in honor of the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, the future queen.

The health of Florence Nightingale is improving.

The new Turkish ambassador at Paris brings seven wives with him. The French have christened them Mesdames Monday, Tuesday, &c.—a wife for each day.

It is said that the Viscount Laguerronniere, the editor of *La France*, gets 25,000 francs a year from the Empress' private purse, besides his salary and his senator's pay, for his strenuous advocacy of the Pope's cause.

Either to shield himself against the future pleasantry of *Charivari*, or in thanks that it has fallen so mildly, Victor Emmanuel has sent the editor of that journal the order of San Maurizio e Lazzaro.

Rothschild's house has denied that it has entered into any arrangement, as reported, with the *concessionnaire* for the Midland Italian Railway.

The pope has sent a magnificent string of beads to the Prince Imperial of France, who has begun learning his catechism.

A YANKEE RETORT.—It is said that when the cabinet of the Tuileries complained to that of St. James' of the aid sent out to Garibaldi, when in Sicily, by his English friends, Lord Palmerston replied that he could not prevent the sending out of private assistance to Garibaldi any more than the sending of several millions to the pope.

A Naples correspondent says that the prisons of that city are the Hotel des Invalides of thieves, who, as soon as they have secured a comfortable living for their families, allow themselves to be taken up, and lead a very happy life in what is characteristically called "the house of St. Peter."

The grand council of Switzerland has ordered the authorities of the republic to refuse passports to the Swiss who were formerly in the army of the Two Sicilies, a considerable number having recently left for Naples.

The British and Australian steam navigation company is about to be started at Melbourne, for the purpose of running screw steamers round the Cape of Good Hope. The steamers are to be 7,500 tons burthen. They will carry 4,100 tons of coal and 1,500 tons of cargo. The capital of the company is to be £200,000.

The French minister of Marine has concluded contract with a firm at Marseilles, for the construction of five steam sloops, to be attached to the Toulon fleet, and to be delivered within a brief period. The contractors are bound to supply four sloops of thirty-six feet long, and one of thirty feet. The trials made of such steamboats, both in the Gulf of Mexico and in the Mediterranean, would show the utility of such vessels, which have already rendered good service.

There is a rumor running through the Brazilian department of the international exhibition that a precious stone has been found which is larger than the Koh-i-noor and the Star of the South put together.

Count de Persigny has just sent to the Sisters of Charity of the hospital of Roanne a fine statute of the Virgin, which has been placed in the choir of the church.

The Grand Duchy of Baden is taking a lesson from Sir Rowland Hill, and has adopted, since the 1st of October, the penny postage (three kreutzers) throughout the entire country.

Miss Burdett Coutts has given 1,100 pounds to the cotton districts relief fund in England.

The Prussian contributors of mineral specimens to the international exhibition have made a present of their collection to the British museum.

A Prussian farmer, Friedrich of Zalaszewo, recently refused to pay the government taxes that were demanded of him. Finally, however, he satisfied the demands of the tax-gatherer, but only under protest, since no constitutional budget had at all been voted this year, but, on the contrary, the whole was rejected, which, according to constitutional interpretation, means the entire abolition of taxes.

In August of last year a woman named Rosalie Doise was convicted in one of the departments of France of the crime of parricide, on her own confession; but recently two men, who were convicted of another murder, confessed to the crime of which this woman declared herself guilty. She has, of course, been discharged from prison, but no explanation of her singular conduct is given.

List of Contributions of Hospital Stores to the Chicago Sanitary Commission for the Week Ending November 15, 1862.

SANITARY COMMISSION ROOMS,
66 MADISON ST., Nov. 8, 1862.

The following is a list of contributions received for the week ending this day:

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Prairie du Sac, Wis.—1 box. 57 pillows, 35 pillow cases, 5 sheets, 19 comforts, 12 towels, 16 napkins, 3 shirts, 9 socks, 6 handkerchiefs, lot dried fruit, 1 package tapioca, sage, lint, bandages, 11 pads, compresses.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Waukegan, Ill.—1 box. 1 bed sack, 30 pillow cases, 16 shirts, 10 comforts, 6 towels, 21 shirts, 9 pair drawers, 7 pair socks, 1 pair mittens 10 dressing gowns 23 handkerchiefs, 1 table cloth, 5 pounds dried peaches, 6 packages dried fruit, 3 cans fruit, 1 packages sago, 5 pounds farina, 1 package tea, 1 package pearl barley, 1 package rice, 1 package sugar, 1 cushion, 9 rolls linen cloths.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Lyndon, Whiteside Co., Ill.—9 boxes. 28 pillows, 24 pillow cases, 12 sheets, 2 comforters, 27 towels, 24 napkins, 19 shirts, 7 prs. drawers, 1 body wrapper, 18 bags dried fruit, 5 cans fruit, 1 jar jelly, 1 can pickles, 3 bottles wine, sage, 2 hop pillows, 6 lbs. butter, crackers, lint, bandages, cotton and linen cloths.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Neosho, Wis.—3 barrels, 8 pillows, 8 pillow cases, 7 comforts, 11 lbs dried fruit, 19 cabbages, sage, 15 lbs. butter, 3 cheese, 1 barrel onions.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Indian Creek, Ill.—1 box. 1 bed sack, 7 pillows, 7 pillow cases, 7 sheets, 4 comforters, 11 towels, 18 shirts, 14 pairs drawers, 1 pair sacks, 2 lbs, 2 bars soap, 10 lbs dried apples.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Platterville, Kendall Co., Ill.—2 boxes, 2 bed sacks, 14 pillows, 31 pillow cases, 28 sheets, 11 comforters, 2 blankets, 7 towels, 25 shirts, 6 pairs drawers, 2 haire socks, 2 handkerchiefs, 1 gallon canned fruit, 50 lbs and 2 sacks dried fruit, 5 quarts wine, 1 quart honey, 1 piece soap, 6 books, 4 quires paper, 100 envelopes, 19 pencils 24 postage stamps.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Marengo, Ill.—2 boxes, 16 pillows, 20 pillow cases, 12 sheets, 10 comforters, 25 towels, 4 napkins, 30 shirts, 3 pair drawers, 1 pair socks, 59 rolls bandages, 24 magazines, 52 papers.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Buda, Ill—1 box. 4 pillows, 24 pillow-cases, 14 sheets, 1 blanket, 34 towels, 4 napkins, 15 shirts, 19 pairs drawers, lint and bandages.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Monticello, Wis.—1 box. 8 pillows, 14 pillow-cases, 6 sheets, 13 shirts, 16 pr drawers, 4 pairs socks.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Galena, Ill.—6 boxes, 1 barrel, 1 half barrel, 3 kegs. 47 cans fruit, 1 jar jelly, 30 bottles catsup, 6 cans apple butter, 1 jug fresh tomatoes, 1 barrel pickled tomatoes, half barrel pickled tomatoes, 3 kegs pickled tomatoes.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Wheaton, Ill.—1 box and 1 keg. 10 lbs dried apples, 16 cans fruit, 1 jar jelly, 1 keg pickles, 1 gallon wine, 3 bottles wine.

MRS. O. GUTHRIE, Bridgeport—1 keg pickles.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Woodstock, Ill.—1 keg pickled cabbage.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, East Paw Paw, Illinois.—1 bed sack, 2 pillow sack, 5 pillows, 4 comforts, 3 blankets, 17 towels, 14 shirts, 14 pair socks, 3 3 lbs. soap, 1 pkg. dried apples, 5 pkgs. dried fruit, 18 cans fruit, 1 pkg. arrow root, 2 sacks of cookies, 1 pkg. paper and envelopes.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Arcade, Town of Ripon, Wis.—2 brls. pickles, 1 keg pickles.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Blue Island, Ill.—1 box, 5 brls, 24 towels, 46 shirts, 39 pair drawers, 4 pair socks, 8 dressing gowns, 20 pair slippers, 18 handkerchiefs, 4 brls. onions, 11½ brl potatoes.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Sheffield, Ill.—1 box, 6 pillows, 27 pillow cases, 8 sheets, 1 comfort, 8 towels, 19 shirts, 19 pr drawers, 6 dressing gowns, 1 can fruit, bandages, 30 magazines.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Toulon, Ill.—1 barrel pickles.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Aurora, Ill.—Half barrel pickled cabbages.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, East Wheatland, Ill.—1 box. 5 bed sacks, 20 pillows, 22 pillow cases, 6 sheets, 7 comforts, 12 towels, 12 napkins, 27 shirts, 3 pr drawers, bandages, lot of clothes, ½ quire, 25 envelopes.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Prospect Hill, Wis.—2 boxes. 2 pillows, 22 pillow cases, 13 sheets, 2 comforts, 30 napkins, 24 shirts, 5 pr drawers, 13 pr socks, 2 undershirts, 3 dressing gowns, 28 handkerchiefs, 8 lbs dried apples, 14 lbs dried fruit, 5 books, 13 magazines.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Plato, Ill.—2 barrels onions.

SOLDIERS AID SOCIETY, Adrian, Mich.—3 boxes 2 pillows, 18 towels, 6 shirts, 18 pairs drawers, 3 dressing gowns, 5 housewives, 4 pkgs dried fruit, 8 bottles wine, 1 box ckgs, lint, 13 pads, magazines.

SOLDIERS AID SOCIETY, Nepanskin, Winnebago, County, Wis.—1 box, 3 pillows, 2 pillow cases, 2 sheets, 1 comfort, 1 shirt, 1 pair drawers, 3 pairs socks, 1 bag dried fruit, [illegible] apples, lot of onions, 1½ lbs lint, 25 rolls bandages, compresses.

SOLDIERS AID SOCIETY, Elkhorn, Wis.—1 box, 4 pillows, 30 pillow cases, 7 sheets, 2 comforts, 8 towels, 4 napkins, 37 shirts, 19 pairs drawers, 7 pads, 3 dressing gowns, 6 hankerchiefs, 1 box lint, magazines.

CHICAGO CONTRIBUTIONS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—One box, 1,400 hymn books.

MRS. WM. VERNON.—4 cans fruit, 1 jar jelly, 1 bottle catsup.

LADIES OF 2D PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—14 pillow cases, 26 shirts 6 pairs drawers, 13 pairs socks, 1 undershirt, 1 dressing gown, 7 handkerchiefs, 3 pads, 10 books, 13 magazines.

KATTIE A. SPAFFARD.—4 jars canned fruit.

LADIES 2D PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH;—84 pairs drawers, 28 shirts.

MRS WM. M. DUNN.—1 barrel pickles, 1 keg of pickled cabbage, 9 shirts.

J. J. BROWN—4 gallons vinegar.

LADIES WAR COMMITTEE, (Material furnished by the Sanitary Commission.)—150 bed sacks, 150 pillow sacks, 150 pillow cases, 150 sheets, 275 shirts, 250 pair drawers 30 pair slippers.

J. S. RUMSEY—1 bbl. sour krout.

A CHICAGO LADY—6 shirts.

LIST OF ARTICLES MOST NEEDED.—BEDDING—Bed Sacks 7x4 feet, sheets 7¼x4¼ feet, comforts and blankets ditto, pillows, pillow sacks 24x16 inches, pillow cases 30x18 inches, towels of large size.

CLOTHING—Shirts, drawers and socks of cotton or wool, slippers, dressing gowns, and mittens with one finger or thumb, knit or of cloth.

EDIBLES—Crackers, cheese, codfish, dried beef, and butter, pickled meats, fruits of all kinds, green dried and pickled.

LITERATURE—Books, magazines and papers.

DELICACIES—Corn starch, farina, jellies, sweet pickles, wine of good age. N. B.—Avoid as far as possible using glass or crockery ware to send delicacies in. The breakage and waste from this cause is large. Use tin when practicable. Pack in saw dust or fine hay, putting layers of packing one or two inches thick between parcels and at top and bottom. Pack box full and solid. Mark "Glass" on outside.

Wanted, especially, and for immediate use, in large quantities, shirts, drawers, comforts, and other articles of bedding; also dried fruit and pickles.

Mark all packages "Sanitary Commission, Chicago, Ill." Attach a list of contents to the centre of the under side of the box, stating also by whom contributed.

Miscellaneous.

BLANKETS.

15,000 10 lb. Grey [illegible] wide [illegible]
20,000 8 lb. [illegible]
BLUE, GREY AND BROWN GREY.
4,000 light weight, Low PLAID [illegible]
1,500 Extra heavy French, [illegible] Officer's Blankets.
ALSO,
40,000 yards of Linen Ravensduck and Kersey [illegible]
15,000 yards [illegible] Bleached Hospital Sheeting.
And a large assortment of goods for [illegible] All the above can be [illegible]
Terms Cash or United States Certificates of Indebtedness.
GEORGE D. PARRISH,
Philadelphia, Penn.
no4-v952-2w-2-taw

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We have appointed
Messrs. Hoyt, Peirce & Co.,
Our General Agents for the Northwest. All orders for our goods will be filled by them
AT OUR NEW YORK PRICES,
FREIGHT ADDED.
A. M. BININGER & CO.
NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1862.

We have for sale at New York prices, freight added,
200 cases Bininger's London Dock Gin.
200 cases Bininger's Old Tom Gin.
300 cases Bininger's Ginger Wine, qts. and pts.
500 cases Bininger's Genuine Cognac Brandy, pts & qts.
300 cases Bininger's Old Kentucky Bourbon.
300 cases Bininger's Old Times Rye.
300 cases Bininger's Wild Cherry Tonic.
100 cases Bininger's Wine Bitters.
100 cases Bininger's Apple Cordial.
50 cases Strawberry and Raspberry Brandy.
25 cases Blackberry Wine.
100 cases California Wine.
300 baskets Piper Heidsick Champagne.
50 cases Curacoa.
50 doz. Stone Jugs Peppermint Cordial.
50 doz. Scotch Ale, Stone Jugs.
500 doz. London Porter.
25 doz. Absinthe.
60 casks French Brandy.
50 pipes Holland Gin. (favorite brands.)
200 brls. Kentucky and Pennsylvania Whisky.
100 brls. Old Maryland Rye Whisky.
50 brls. Dan'l. Lawrence Rum, 1856.
30 brls. New Jersey Apple Brandy.
20 brls. Cherry Brandy.
10 puncheons Scotch and Irish Whisky.
10 puncheons St. Croix and Jamaica Rum.
75 packages Port, Sherry and Madeira Wine.
All the above goods are of the
MOST RELIABLE BRANDS,
Were purchased before the advance, and will be sold pure.
HOYT, PEIRCE & CO.,
147 South Water Street, Chicago.
P. S.—Druggists are particularly invited to an examination of our stock. oc23-v885-3m

UNITED STATES LICENSES.

Public notice is hereby given that the annual collection list of United States Licenses for the First Collection District of Illinois, which comprises the whole of Cook county, for the year commencing September 1, 1862, has been received by the U. S. Assessor. Payment is hereby demanded for licenses of all persons named therein of the amounts set against their names respectively, by the U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue of the First District Illinois, at his office, southwest corner room of the Custom House Building. All payments must be made before the twentieth day of December next, and all persons who shall neglect to pay the license tax within the time specified, shall be liable to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof. NO COLLECTIONS WILL BE MADE ELSEWHERE THAN AT THE OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR WITHOUT THE ADDITION OF TEN PER CENT. BEING MADE AS THE LAW DIRECTS.

NO OTHER CURRENCY THAN TREASURY NOTES CAN BE RECEIVED.

SECTION 59. Excise Law says, "That if any person or persons shall exercise or carry on any trade or business for which a license is required by this act, without taking out such license, he, she or they shall for every such offense, respectively, forfeit a penalty equal to three times the amount of the duty or sum of money imposed for such license."

GEO. SCHNEIDER,
Collector First District Illinois.
Chicago, Nov. 18, 1862. no18-x296-3taw1t

THE CHEAP CASH JEWELRY HOUSE OF NEW YORK.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Masons and all Dealers in Jewelry.
W. A. HAYWARD,
MANUFACTURING JEWELER,
No. 208 Broadway.

Wholesale Agents wanted in every Regiment and Town in the United States, Canada and British Provinces. The assortment comprises all kinds of SETTS, VEST CHAINS, NECK CHAINS, LOCKETS, BRACELETS, RINGS, PINS, CHARMS, STUDS and BUTTONS, MASONIC, I. O. O. F. AND ALL KINDS OF EMBLEM PINS And everything in the jewelry line.

Any one wishing to see samples I will send either of the following articles, together with my Wholesale Circular, on the receipt of one dollar:
A Gold Masonic Pin or Ring, or a
Nice Gold-plated Masonic Fob-Key, or a
Beautiful Set of Jewelry, or a
Fine Engraved Snap Locket, or an
Oval Engraved Bracelet, or a
California Diamond Ring or Pin, or a
Set of Engraved Solitaire Sleeve-buttons,
(Lady's or Gentleman's) or a
Set of Studs and Buttons, or a
Gentleman's Seal Stone Ring, or a
Lady's Double Heart Ring, or a
Lady's Enameled Revolving Pin, or a
Neat Gold plated Vest Chain or Neck Chain, or a
California Diamond Cluster Pin,
with Chain attached, or a
Anchor Pin, with Chain attached, or a
Fine Gold Pen and Pencil.

All the above goods are sold at retail at from \$1 to \$5 each. Persons wishing to order anything which may not be specified on the Circular, can rely upon having their orders faithfully attended to.
no1-v638-1m

SOMETHING NEW!—Invaluable.
LYON'S EXTER.
A superior article recently discovered. Removes oil, grease, paint tar, ink spots &c., from men's clothing and ladies dresses, hats, coat collars, kid gloves, &c., also, paint and spots from varnished furniture, &c. is preferable to Benzine; having no unpleasant smell. Dealers supplied. Retails at 25 cts. per bottle. RICE & CO., 9 Custom House Place. no13-x152-1w

FINAL SALES OF
Assets of Old State Bank of Illinois.

The Trustees of the State Bank of Illinois, (chartered in 1835,) will hold closing sales of all the remaining property of the Bank as follows:

IN MINERAL POINT, IOWA CO., WISCONSIN,
On Wednesday, November 19th, 1862.
IN SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,
On Wednesday, November 26th, 1862.

At Mineral Point will be sold 8000 acres of mineral and farming lands, lying in the Counties of Lafayette, Iowa and Grant, and lots in the City of Madison, Dane County.

And at Springfield, several thousand acres of land, lying in various parts of the state of Illinois, and some city and town property. Also, several lots in suburb St. George, (Blocks 749, 758 and 759) City of St. Louis. Also, a very large amount of evidences of debt due the Bank, claims, &c.

Lists of the whole will be furnished on application to the Trustees at Springfield.

The whole property will positively be sold, without any reservation, to the highest bidder.

One fourth of the amount of the purchases must be paid at the sale, and a credit of twelve months will be given for the remainder.

The liquidation certificates of the bank and all other evidences of its indebtedness will be received at par. Should any of the evidences of debt remain outstanding after the property is sold and paid for, they will of course be valueless; and the holders of certificates should have them all at the sales.

URI MANLY,
N. H. RIDGELY, Trustees.
JAMES CAMPBELL,
Springfield, Ill., Oct. 20th, 1862. oc25-v833-1m

SAFES—Only Agency in Chicago
FOR THE
Best Safes made in the World
Manufactured by
DIEBOLD, BAHMANN, & CO., Cincinnati.
Acknowledged by all to be the
Best Finished and most Perfect in every Respect
Of any in this or any other market, costing no more than the old fogy styles made for the last twenty years by other makers. For sale by
nc17-x256-3t F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle street.

DUFFIELD & HILTON,
(Late of Louisville, Ky.)
PORK AND BEEF PACKERS.
New Stone Packing House, near the intersection of Archer Road and Grove street, South Side, Chicago. Office at A. C. Badger & Co's Banking House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. Particular attention given to the curing of Duffield's celebrated
Hams and English Meats.
CHAS. DUFFIELD. [oc10-v232-3m] JNO. G. HILTON.

LAKE SUPERIOR PIG IRON.
The Northern Iron Company of Lake Superior keep on hand at its Dock, in Chicago, a supply of Charcoal Iron, direct from its Blast Furnace, and of all grades, to which the attention of those wanting the best quality of the Lake Superior Metal is invited. Office No. 13 Wells street.
JESUP, KENEDY & CO., Agents.
my26-r885-1y

FOUNDRY FOR SALE, AT
Port Stanley, Canada West.
Comprising extensive Machine Shops, Moulding rooms, and everything necessary for carrying on a flourishing business in the manufacture, chiefly of Agricultural Implements, for which the surrounding country affords a ready and profitable sale. The premises and machinery, &c., are in the best of order, and will be sold on very reasonable terms.
For further particulars apply to J. G. HARPER,
oc30-v779-6w-eod London, Canada West.

KENOSHA WATER CURE,
A FIRST CLASS
SANITARY ESTABLISHMENT.
Is pleasantly situated on the Lake Shore, at Kenosha, thirty-five miles from Milwaukee, and fifty miles from Chicago.
This Institution offers the greatest inducements to those who are afflicted with any form of Chronic Disease. The medical department is in charge of thoroughly scientific Hydropathic and Homoeopathic Physicians, who have made Chronic Diseases a special study for years. Females, laboring under diseases peculiar to their sex, are assured of the most delicate and successful treatment. Soldiers and others suffering from exposure in malarious districts, are advised to resort to the "Cure" at once, and thereby save time and expense. For further particulars, address or apply to CHAS F. REED, M. D., or Mrs. H. H. REED, Physicians, or E. PENNOYER, Proprietor.
Kenosha, Wis., Oct. 25, 1862. oc25-v560 2w-s-taw

COAL! COAL! COAL!—A cargo of
COAL,
To arrive, for sale by P. CLINE,
no13-x153-1w No. 60 South Water street.

SOMETHING NEW, USEFUL AND INVALUABLE!—Stove Cover Lifter and Holder combined. Every family wants it. "Wouldn't be without it for the world"—Cook. No more burning or soiling of hands; no more use for holders, towels, cloths, &c., in ad using stove fixtures or removing dishes from the oven. Retails at 25 cts. To be had only at RICE & CO., 9 Custom House Place. no12-x133-1w

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, half boxes and caddies; also, fine cut chewing and smoking of approved manufacture in barrels, half barrels, &c. for sale at current rates by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
no7-v896-1y 71 South Water street.

BUCKSKIN GOODS.—The best stock in town and lowest prices. Army Gloves, Officers' Gloves, Farmers' Gloves; all kinds of Gloves for Men and Boys. Sutlers and dealers supplied in any quantity. MILITARY GOODS. Wholesale and Retail at reduced prices. B. R. BOWEN, 30 Clark street, (up stairs), over the United States Express Office.

SECESH PLAYED OUT.—\$50 Reward if it fails. No humbug, but a true reality. Try it and see. Any one can make from \$1,000 clear profit annually by a new discovery. Sent Free, a large four page Circular, describing the business in full. Enclose stamp to pay return, and address "FRITZ," Box 205, Portland, Michigan. [illegible]

FEED MILL.—I am manufacturing the best Iron Feed Mill now in use for grinding all kinds of grain, also the cob for feed, and for cheapness and durability, which I warrant. Call at PALMER & GOODRICH'S Millwright shop, on the corner of West Water and Washington streets, in Gates' Building or for further information address the undersigned, G. SHEPARD, Agent, Post Office Box [illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER—Charles Kuns will attend to the cleaning of Vaults, Privies, and the removing of [illegible] all work attended to with promptness and at prices [illegible] suitable. Post Office Box 439, [illegible]

Commission Merchants.

SLOAN & FERRELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
20 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
W. B. SLOAN. [no13-x160-3m] J. M. FERRELL.

BALLENTINE, LAWRENCE & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 7 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Illinois.
DAVID BALLENTINE, HENRY A. BALLENTINE,
BENJAMIN F. LAWRENCE, EDWARD P. LAWRENCE.
[oc21-v760-3m]

ALBERT E. NEELY,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 240 South Water street, (corner of Franklin)
Chicago, Illinois. oc14-v587-3m

ALLEN HOWES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 178 South Water St., Chicago.
(oc14-v586-3m)

T. M. TURLAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And dealers in Sorghum.
de9-f71-1y 179 South Water street, Chicago.

A. J. HOAGLAND,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 124 South Water Street,
CHICAGO..................ILLINOIS.
Liberal advances made on property consigned to
PHARE & THORP, New York.
REFERENCES:
PETER COOPER, Esq., New York.
GEO. S. COE, Esq., Pres't Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cash'r Tradesman's Bank, N. Y.
[oc18-v237-3m]

STILES, BREWSTER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Office and Warehouse No. 226 South Water street and No. 9 Franklin street. Liberal advances made on consignments. oc18-v214-3m

McCOMBIE & CHILD,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 11 Water street, New York.
REFERENCES:—Goodrich, Willard & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Oglesby, Esq., do.; Alonzo Child, Esq., New York City; R. S. Fay, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Willard & Child, Chicago, Ill.; Munn & Scott, do.; Oglesby & Macalister, New Orleans, La.; Corn Exchange Bank, New York City. oc3-v958-3m
J. ALEX. McCOMBIE, D. ALONZO CHILD.

DUGALD STEWART & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
154½ South Water Street, Chicago.
se26-u563-3m Post Office Box 978.

LEDUC & GIBBS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal.
Warehouse 81 and 84 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
J. LEDUC. [se29 u581-1y] F. S. GIBBS.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of
FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, BROOM CORN, HIDES, &c.
Warehouse, No. 221 South Water street.
WILLIAM LITTLE. [se5-u126-3m] GEO. A. SACKET.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—187 South Water-st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building. jel-ly
F. L. UNDERWOOD, S. L. UNDERWOOD,
BEN W. UNDERWOOD.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 186 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,)
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Business confined strictly to Commission.
[au27 t926-1y]

M. S. YARWOOD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 Pomeroy's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago. P. O. Box 621.
Business confined strictly to Commission. au28-t953-3m

FARWELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
178 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES.—Cooley, Farwell & Co., G. C. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co.
CHAS. B. FARWELL, [my21-r527-1y] SIMEON FARWELL.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 6 Board of Trade Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Our business STRICTLY AND EXCLUSIVELY commission.
JAS. H. TUCKER, GEO. A. GIBBS, DAVID DUEL.
jy15-s628-6m

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 216½ South Water street, second door west of Wells-street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Commission Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.
E. L. WILLIAMS, [ja1'62-1y] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

GLASSFORD, JONES & CO.,
Forwarding and Shipping Agents.
Special attention given to forwarding Grain, &c., from Kingston to Montreal and Quebec. Carrying capacity of our craft equal to 275,000 bushels Grain per trip.
Canal Wharf, Anglin's Wharf,
Montreal. [ap26-p786-6m] Kingston.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,
No. 214 South Water street,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour Provisions, and Produce of all kinds,
FOR A COMMISSION.
MURRY NELSON. E. S. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 230 and 232 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. [au17-ly]

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
47 Broad street, New York.
Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 152 South Water street, Chicago. mh7-n332-1y

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have
opened, at 162 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c. and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give equally superior advantages. ap13-1y
M. S. NICHOLS. C. N. BRITT. E. A. NICHOLS.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216½ South Water Street.
jan28-r880-1y

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago.
STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 3 City Buildings, St. Louis. ap17-1y
C. J. GILBERT. S. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
F. P. GRIFFIN, [mh29-1y] A. GRIFFIN.

LEMON GALE & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 11 Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill.
Business confined strictly to Commission.
oc11-v243-3m-T-S&T

RICE FAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 13 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1612.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.
RICE FAY. [au28-t1-1y] JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

Worsted Goods.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS
WOOLEN GOODS,
Our stock of
HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS,
Comprises every variety in Sontags, Hoods, Nubias Sleeves, Mittens, Leggings, Cape Scarfs, &c., &c. Mens and Boys' Hand Knit Half Hose, Ladies' and Misses Ribbed Hose, Children's Fancy and White Cashmere Hose.
A splendid assortment of
Commenced Slippers and Cushions.
Corsets, Ruffling, Coventry Fulling, Tatting and Tape Trimming. Close cash buyers of
Woolen Hosiery and Yarns
Will find it to their interest to look at our stock before buying elsewhere.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
oc26-u353-3m 41 Lasalle street.

Worsteds!
Worsted Goods!
Skirts!
Corsets!!
The largest and cheapest stock of the above goods in the city, now on exhibition at
78 Lake Street.
Ladies are invited to call.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET.

Groceries.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS.—Common to choice in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
71 South Water street.

500 HALF CHTS. TEAS.—A full assortment of new crop Greens and Blacks, embracing all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Imperial Twankay, Oolong, &c., arriving and for sale by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
71 South Water street.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriving and for sale by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
71 South Water street.

SOAP, CANDLES AND SALERATUS.
1,000 boxes Palm Soap,
1,000 boxes Chemical Soap,
1,000 boxes Castile Soap,
1,000 boxes Star Candles,
[illegible] boxes Saleratus.
In store and for sale by
TURNER & MITCHELL, 7 Kinzie st.
no4-v899-1m

2000 BOXES STAR CANDLES, favorite brands, both full and light weights, for sale by TURNER & MITCHELL, 7 Kinzie street.
oc28-v[illegible]

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL- WAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. [illegible]

Plantation Bitters.

S-T-1860-X.

A VOICE
FROM
THE BATTLE-FIELD!

The Right Kind of Testimony!

READ AND PONDER.

The special correspondent of the NEW YORK EXPRESS, who was with the army during the campaign in Maryland, says of the recent battles:

* * * * * * * *

This battle (Antietam) has been the most sanguinary of the war, and the only one fought with design and upon military principles. The arrangement of our corps—the over-looking position of the commanding General—the sending into action the right and the left—the closing up of the centre and final success—all excites bewildering admiration, and carries the mind to the great fields of Austerlitz and Wagram, fought by Napoleon. Of all this have I spoken. The heart history of such a conflict, purchased by the life and blood of twenty thousand men, must be found in the hospitals. War has its glories—but it has its ten thousand demons in these human tortures, that make the eye-balls ache—the heart bleed—the lips palsy—and the brain reel. The sight is at first positively unendurable. The life blood of some is still trickling away in silent calmness—while the dissevered limbs and maniac brain of others give rise to sounds God grant I may not again witness.

But ye mothers who now seek a son—or wife a husband—or sister a brother—or sons a father—know and be consoled that even now the hand of mercy is watchful, and better care is bestowed upon your loved ones than might at first seem possible. It was in the hospital where rested the gallant Hooker, that I learned history of those mythical words so often seen and so little understood, "S. T.—1860—X." Anything alleviating the sufferings and saving the lives of our soldiers, is a national blessing. I witnessed some astonishing results from this article.

It is well known that the effects of gunpowder and excitement is thirst, which, added to the loss of blood in the wounded, creates the necessity of a reviving stimulant. In this particular hospital, the physicians were allowing their patients to drink Plantation Bitters, otherwise called S. T.—1860—X, and although the wounded are most numerous here—this division having opened the fight at five in the morning—the men were mostly composed, and there was but very little fainting. The article acts upon the stomach and nerves in the most incomprehensible manner, superior to brandy, and without subsequent stupefying reaction. It originated in the West Indies, containing calisaya bark, winter green, lavender, anise, clove buds, orange, snake root, &c., preserved in St. Croix Rum—the S. T.—1860—X being a secret ingredient not yet revealed to the public. It is principally recommended for want of appetite, disordered liver, intermittent fevers stomachic difficulties, &c. I understand it was somewhat known in the Southern States previous to the war, and it appears an agent of Jefferson Davis recently applied to the proprietors for the privilege to make it for hospital purposes during the war, to which they made the following reply:

NEW YORK, Jan. 16th, 1862.

Dr. ——————,
Agents of, etc.:

Dear Sir:—In reply to your communication, offering us "Fifty thousand dollars for the recipe and right to make the Plantation Bitters for hospital purposes during the war," we beg to say your price is a liberal one, considering it would cost us nothing to comply, and that otherwise we can derive no revenue from the Southern States; but, sir, our duties to our Government and our ideas of consistency would not allow us to entertain it, although it might please us to assuage the sufferings of your misguided followers.
We remain,
Very respectfully yours,
P. H. DRAKE & CO.

These gentlemen give the history of certain ingredients of their article for over two hundred years—showing that through all changes of the medical profession and its practitioners, strength, composure and cheerfulness has been derived from these sources. Dr. Woods, in the Washington Hospitals, informed me that he had been unable to produce an hour's sleep in one patient for nearly two weeks, and he was sinking and crazy until the Plantation Bitters came in play to know ledge, when one day's trial gave him a night's rest, and he was now fast recovering. I am surprised our Government has not equalled Jefferson Davis in energy, and adopted this invaluable article in all our hospitals. As a lay member, I can bear witness it is "good to take," and affords more energy and life than anything I ever tried. Success to the Plantation Bitters.

But I have digressed, in my text I shall speak of gathering in the wounded, burying the dead, &c.
NICODEMUS.

This testimony, coming from a high source, was voluntary, and unsought for by Messrs. Drake & Co., and was given as an item of important news in the EVENING EXPRESS. Comment is unnecessary. No such encomium has ever been bestowed upon a medicine before, and thousands will attest that it is deserved.
oc18-v172-1m-s-taw

Melodeons.

PRINCE & CO'S
IMPROVED
MELODEONS.

Warranted for Five Years.

The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week.

Manufactory, cor. of Maryland & Niagara Sts.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
87 Fulton street..........New York.
43 Lake street..........Chicago.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Henry Tolman & Co..........Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn..........Cincinnati, O.
Balmer & Weber..........St. Louis, Mo.
James Bellak..........Philadelphia.
A. Couse..........Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein..........New Orleans.
A. & S. Nordheimer..........Toronto, C. W.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSANDS. These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO, Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.
Or either of the above wholesale agents. ap15-p85-1y

Business Cards.

SAMUEL S. GREELEY, Surveyor and Civil Engineer makes surveys and subdivisions of land, locates buildings, adjusts disputed boundaries, prepares estimates, [illegible] work, &c. Office with Rees & Bloom, No. [illegible] Dearborn street.
oc31-v807-1m

DENTAL.
Those afflicted with worse than useless artificial teeth, and those desiring new, should call on Dr. Geoffrey 109 Lake street, opposite Palmer's and get the benefit of twenty years experience, and the comfort of teeth practically useful.
N. B. No "cheap clap-trap work" performed, but first-class operations at prices reduced to suit the times. no17-x266 1m

C. J. WYETH,
MALT HOUSE,
Corner Canal and West Monroe streets, Chicago, Ill.
oc28-v814-3m

RAISING AND REMOVING.
J. S. McINTIRE
Has the best apparatus in the country for Removing buildings. Address P. O. Box 1617, or call at No. 248 Ohio street, Chicago. no4-v917-1m

DR. WALTER HAY,
No. 85 South Clark Street,
CHICAGO.
OFFICE HOURS.—8 to 9 A. M.; 12 to 1, and 5 to 6 P. M.
[au23-t761-3m]

ERNST PRUSSING,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill.
Loans negotiated on real estate security. ja4-e048-1y

PAPER.
PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF
BUTLER & HUNT,
No. 48 STATE STREET.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Course and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink &c. &c.
Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock. [illegible]

J. S. KIRK & CO.,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.
se1-t[illegible]

POTATOES.—It is not too late to secure a few Neshannock, Peachblow or Shaker-Russett Potatoes, at a MODERATELY HIGH PRICE, By leaving orders at 30 State street. E. P. STANLEY.

CRANBERRIES,
For sale on Commission by
FRED. S. DAY.
no12-x109 No. 10 Dearborn street.

Merchant Tailors.

EBERHARDT & KLETT,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 196 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Having located in this city for the purpose of transacting a Merchant Tailoring Business, we respectfully invite our former Galena friends and the public of this city, to call and examine our stock. We have on hand a complete assortment of Over-Coatings, Cloth, Cassimeres and Vestings, of the

LATEST STYLES.

We have also on hand a complete assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Half Hose, Linen and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Collars, &c. The best of reference can be given.
EBERHARDT & KLETT,
no15-x110-1w No. 196 Lake street.

MERCHANT TAILORING.
GEO. M'KEAND,
46 CLARK STREET.
I am in receipt of a large stock of
LONDON AND PARIS
COATINGS, CASSIMERES,
Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.,
Which will be made up in the
LATEST STYLES!
I GUARANTEE THE MOST
Fashionable and Stylish Cut
In the city.
FURNISHING GOODS.
I also keep constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of Gentleman's FURNISHING GOODS.
UNIFORMS.
I guarantee to supply the best fitting and best quality of OFFICER'S UNIFORMS to be found west of New York.
GEO. McKEAND,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
46 Clark Street,
NEAR THE SHERMAN HOUSE.
[se26-u711-3m]

WYANT & POWERS,
DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 8 Tremont Block Dearborn Street,
Have just received a full stock of every variety of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Job lot of GLOVES, very cheap.
GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS,
And SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED TO FIT.
Collars, Ties, Undershirts, Drawers, Half Hose, Umbrellas, &c.
sep4-u376-3m

Leather & Shoe Findings

REMOVAL.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.
Have removed to
Nos. 45 & 47 Lake Street,
Where they are prepared to show CASH BUYERS a
Sadlery Hardware,
—AND—
CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the NORTHWEST, embracing
SPRINGS and AXLES,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enameled Cloth, Patent Leather, &c.
Also a large assortment of
Horse Collars and Blankets, Whips and Lashes, Skirting, Bridle, Collar and
HARNESS LEATHER
All of which will be offered at
Prices that will not be undersold.
Agents for
Mowry's Springs and Axles, Crockets Varnishes.
Dole's Hub Boxing Machine and Hollow Augers.
F. HAYDEN, New York. W. V. KAY, Chicago. F. WILSON, Cincinnati, O.
au13-t635-3m

Stove Polish.

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON
STOVE POLISH,
Is the best article ever produced for the purpose. Manufactured only by
JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City, N. J.
And for sale by their Wholesale Agents,
JESUP, KENNEDY & CO.,
13 South Wells street, Chicago.
Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles for sale by the case or number. oc27-v679-3m

Removal.

REMOVAL.—Christopher Metz, Agent for the genuine P. P. Stewart Cooking Stove for coal and wood, and dealer in
House Furnishing, Hardware, Stoves, Tin Ware, &c.
120 Dearborn street, Chicago, Cobb's Building.
au28-t966-3m

PEARSON & DANA
Have removed to
NO. 173 LAKE STREET,
Where they offer a prime stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
[se30-u909-3m]

REMOVAL.—A Fredin begs to inform his friends and the public that he has removed his place of business, and Sample Room of FURNITURE, to
NO. 182 LAKE STREET, (Second-Floor.)
He will devote his attention, as heretofore, to filling orders for his first class Furniture. no7-x14-3w

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side,
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 5148.
sel9 E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!
FOURTH ANNUAL SALE.
A No. 1 Baltimore Oysters, 45 cts per can, are now being received daily at 119 Randolph street.
WARRANTED.
Country orders promptly attended to at reduced rates. [se8-u353-3m] HENRY SANBORN.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
To Grocerymen, Hotel Keepers, Eating Houses and others.—We are now prepared to furnish
Keg or Can Oysters
in quantities to suit. We receive them fresh every day by express from our house in Baltimore. We put up all of our own Oysters, and can and will sell a better article than has ever been offered in Chicago. A single trial will satisfy the purchaser that it is so. Office and Depot, 130 Dearborn street.
M. T. AMES.
Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to. oc11 v382-3m

Salt.

SALT! SALT! SALT!—The subscribers, AGENTS FOR SEVERAL OF THE CELEBRATED SAGINAW WORKS, Offer Salt, in lots to suit purchasers, for immediate or future delivery, at the lowest current rates.
10 bags Salt Petre for sale by
GELPCKE & THORNE,
no4-v885-3m 154 South Water street.

SALT.
1600 Sacks G. A. Liverpool Salt
On dock and for sale in quantities to suit.
LEDUC & GIBBS,
no12-x165-1w No. 82 and 84 South Water street.

War Claims

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF
ISAAC R. HITT & CO.,
Chicago, Ill., 81 Dearborn-st.
Any officer, soldier, seaman, widow or friend wishing to collect, Quartermasters, Commissaries bills, back pay, bounty, pension or prize money, by addressing us with stamp enclosed, will receive the necessary instruction. oc29-v831-1m

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF
LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law.
All kinds of Claims promptly collected, Pensions and Bounty obtained; Treasurer's Warrants promptly collected and the money remitted. Fees \$5.00. Discharged Soldiers' pay collected. Fees \$1.50.
Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill. Office 58 Clark street. [illegible]

Copying Fluid.

REDLICH'S VIOLET COPYING FLUID gives several distinct and clear impressions, flows more freely than any other Copying Ink, does not settle, and will copy several weeks and months after writing.
SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS.
Trade supplied at [illegible] Post Office Box 1365, Chicago. [illegible]

Real Estate.

REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE
BY THOS. B. BRYAN,
REAL ESTATE ATTORNEY,
BRYAN HALL.

HOUSES AND LOTS

On Michigan and Wabash avenues, several; among the latest on the list is house and lot on Wabash ave. near Jackson street, for \$7,500. The lot being 80 feet by full length.
On Buffalo street—good Brick House; \$3,000.
On Harbor street—House cost alone \$15,000, with 75 feet of ground, lot; can be bought for half original cost. One of the best residences in the city.
On northeast corner of Halsted and Jackson streets—good Brick House; \$5,000.
On Lake street—new Frame House near Union Park, and long lease; \$1,100.
On Loomis street—48 by 300 feet, with good dwelling; \$4,200.
On Curtis street—House and Lot, near Lake; \$1,800.
And many others in all parts of the city.

VACANT LOTS

On Michigan avenue—near Madison, near Adams, and large full depth lot just south of Twelfth; low for cash.
On Wabash avenue, State and all the prominent streets in the city, improved and unimproved property. Valuable Farms also, and suburban homes for sale and exchange. First-class business property on Lake, State and other streets, CHEAP. no18-x363-3t

For the Army.

NAVAL RENDEZVOUS
FOR THE
Mississippi Squadron,
Good men wanted for the gunboat service.
Able bodied Seamen, ordinary Seamen and Landsmen will be Accepted.
OFFICE—Northwest corner of South Water and Lasalle street. JAMES D. SINCLAIR,
no18-x3-1w Recruiting Officer.

AUTHORIZED INFANTRY TACTICS.
CASEY'S NEW INFANTRY TACTICS,
For the Instruction, Exercise and Manoeuvres of the Soldier, a Company, Line of Skirmishers, Battalion, Brigade, or Corps d'Armee, by BRIG.-GEN. CASEY, U. S. A. 3 vols, 24mo., lithographed plates, \$2.50.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Aug. 11, 1862.
The System of Infantry Tactics prepared by Brig.-Gen. SILAS CASEY, U. S. A., having been approved by the President, is adopted for the instruction of the Infantry of the Armies of the United States whether Regular, Volunteer, or Militia, with the following modifications, viz:
First. That portion which requires that two companies shall be permanently detached from the battalion as skirmishers will be suspended.
Second. In Title First, Article First, the following will be substituted for paragraph 6, viz:
"A regiment is composed of ten companies, which will be habitually posted from right to left, in the following order: First, sixth, fourth, ninth, third eighth, fifth, tenth, seventh, second, according to the rank of Captain."
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.
D. VAN NOSTRAND Publisher,
no18-x287-1m 192 Broadway, New York.

ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS.
General Orders No. 154 and No. 162 allow Volunteers to enlist in the REGULAR ARMY for three years or for the remaining portion of the period of three years, which they have yet to serve if they so prefer. The Recruiting officers will furnish to the Commanding Officers of Companies to which Volunteers belong, lists of such volunteers, exhibiting the dates of enlistment of each in the REGULAR SERVICE. All the men upon such lists will be reported as honorably discharged the day previous to the date of their enlistment, on the first subsequent muster roll of their Company.

Promotion to Commissions in the Regular Army is open by law to meritorious Non-Commissioned Officers, and many have been promoted.

Volunteers who have not received the Government Bounty of \$25 in advance, of the \$100 Bounty authorized by Section 5th, Act of Congress, approved July 22d, 1861, will receive it after enlisting. Apply at the quarters 16th Infantry United States Army at Camp Douglas. SIDNEY COOLIDGE,
Major 16th Inf. U. S. A.
no18-x289 1w Superintendent Regimental Recruiting.

SHARPSHOOTERS,
ATTENTION!
The Secretary of War has authorized the Governor of Illinois to accept a number of Independent Companies of
SHARPSHOOTERS,
To serve as such, and to be armed and equipped in the most effective manner for such service at the command of the Government. They will have the Ballard Rifle, a new breech-loader, which can be fired fifteen times a minute from sunrise to sundown, with unsurpassed accuracy and range, and is by all odds the most perfect Rifle ever known in the history of fire-arms. A specimen of it can be seen at the Sharpshooter's Recruiting office.
Capt. A. J. BURROUGHS is relieved from his command in the 127th Regiment, to organize one or more Companies for this arm of the service. The standard of Rifle shooting prescribed by Government for the enlistment of Sharpshooters, is to make a target of five shots, measuring in the aggregate not to exceed twenty-five inches from the center at 100 yards, off hand, or at 200 yards rest. This will be required of every one accepted in the above organization. It is designed to organize a corps of Sharpshooters in the West that shall be second to no such organization ever formed, not excepting Berdan's far famed Sharpshooters. All able-bodied, No. 1 rifle shots, now have the opportunity to serve their country in the manner specially adapted to a Rifle lovers taste.
Pay and subsistence will commence from the date of enlistment. The advance bounty premium and pay of \$40 will be disbursed at the time of MUSTER.
References as to the above announcements may be made to Gov. Richard Yates, Adj't Gen. Fuller, Springfield, or to Hon. J. H. Woodworth and Hon. F. C. Sherman Mayor, Chicago.
Applications for enlistments can be made at No. 9 Dearborn street, (under the Tremont House,) or by mail, at Chicago, addressed as above.
CAPT. A. J. BURROUGHS.
Lieut. E. A. WOLCOTT or Lieut. JAMES PRATT.
no18-x319-1w

HO! FOR THE EIGHTH INFANTRY, REGULARS.
\$100 BOUNTY.
A few more able bodied MEN wanted for this old and permanent Regiment.
Pay from \$13 to \$22 per month.
Good board, clothing and medical attendance furnished immediately.
One month's pay and \$25 government bounty given recruits upon joining the Regiment.
For further particulars apply to JOHN W. FRENCH, Jr., Second Lieutenant Eighth Infantry, Recruiting Officer, at 186 South Clark street.
\$2.00 will be paid any person presenting an accepted recruit. oc8-u[illegible]

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

\$5,000 Challenge.

NEW FURNACE.

BEECHER'S AIR HEATING AND RADIATING FURNACE COMBINED, (patented August 27th, 1861,) for burning ANTHRACITE or BITUMINOUS COAL.

The subscribers are now prepared to furnish their customers with two sizes of their NEW FURNACES. All those in want of Furnaces for heating Dwelling Houses, Stores, Churches or Public Buildings, would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Our Furnaces are the most durable and economical in use, and are bound to supercede all other Furnaces in market. References given if required.

The subscribers challenge the world to produce a Furnace for heating buildings that will supercede the BEECHER FURNACE.

BEECHER & PARKER,
no8-v893 2w 203 Madison street.

EAGLE WORKS
Manufacturing Company.
DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,
GORE'S PATENT HAY PRESS.
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS,
—FOR—
Pike's Peak or Lake Superior.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS,
With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc.
Saw Mills, Flouring Mills,
And Machinery of all description.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
P. W. GATES, President,
CHICAGO, ILL.
N. B.—Agents wanted everywhere. se8-u[illegible]

IRON, STEEL,
Heavy Hardware.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
193 & 195 South Water-St., Chicago,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND STEEL, NAILS, NORWAY NAIL RODS,
Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Nuts, Washers, Rivets, Bolts,
WOOD MATERIALS,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, BENT STOCK, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED
Thimble Skeins and Boxes.
BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS.

HOT AIR FURNACE.
For Heating Dwellings, Public Halls, Stores, Churches, &c.
We would advise all in want of the best Heating Furnace to call at
195 LAKE STREET,
And examine the above, which we warrant, for durability and economy, superior to any in the West. Manufactured and sold at 195 Lake street, three doors east of Wells street, by HEAVEY & CO.
au25-t2-3m

Military Goods

MILITARY GOODS.—Swords, BELTS, SASHES, CANTEENS, Smith & Wesson's, Moore's, Colt's, Prescott's and other REVOLVERS, and all articles in the Military Line, at lowest prices, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at GEO. F. ABBEY'S 159 Lake street. [illegible]

ENOCH WOODS,
(Successor to CHAS. E. HAYNES)
No. 130 LAKE STREET,
DEALER IN
Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,
AND MILITARY GOODS.
Powder and Shot,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
se2-t[illegible]

GUNNY BAGS.
10,000
Single Gunnies, 2¾ bu., [illegible]
For sale by HARRIS, [illegible] & CO.,
se15-[illegible] [illegible] South Water street.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1862

THE CITY.

☞ Pettes lectures at Bryan Hall to-night.

THE COURTS.—There was no business of public interest transacted in either of the courts yesterday.

VESSEL ASHORE.—The propeller Antelope, which arrived here last night, reports seeing a black fore-and-aft schooner, of about 230 tons, with black mastheads, ashore on Tuesday at Skilligalee. She was in a bad situation.

HABEAS CORPUS.—A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued out of the Circuit Court yesterday morning, directed to Gen. Tyler, for the person of Wm. Sample, who was arrested as a deserter on Tuesday and is now confined in the "White Oak." Sample is under age, and it is said has never received any pay.

ANOTHER FIRE.—While the engines were at work on the fire in Franklin street, on Tuesday night, flames were discovered issuing from a small unoccupied building on Twelfth street, west of the Church of the Holy Family. It burned to the ground without any alarm being given.

ACCIDENT.—A little girl about four years old, daughter of George J. Stimers, living on Carroll street, near Carpenter, was severely injured, yesterday, by her clothes taking fire from lucifer matches, with which she was playing. At a late hour last night she was not expected to recover.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK.—The fence now being erected around this park will be completed in a day or two, and the required embankments are also rapidly progressing. We are informed by the management that they intend to spare no expense to make this the leading resort for skaters.

☞ "Thalia," or "The New and the Old," at Bryan Hall to-night.

ANOTHER THIEF ARRESTED.—Officer Lambert arrested a soldier named James Newland, on Tuesday evening, charged with stealing three vests from the clothing store No. 221 South Clark street. He was tried at the Police Court yesterday afternoon, and bound over in the penal sum of $800 for his appearance at the Recorder's Court. He is supposed to have been engaged in other thieving operations in the city.

LECTURE.—On Monday evening next a lecture will be delivered in the Union Park Baptist Church by Rev. Jas. Dixon, D. D., on the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon of London. The proceeds will be devoted to carrying on an independent Mission School in Keuben street. Dr. Dixon has just returned from England, bringing with him many interesting facts connected with Mr. Spurgeon, which a personal acquaintance enabled him to gather.

MR. PETTES' LECTURE POEM THIS EVENING.—Our readers will not forget the poem to be delivered this evening at Bryan Hall by Geo. W. Pettes, Esq., of Boston. The Young Men's Association have selected this gentleman, who is not wholly unknown to our citizens, to inaugurate their winter course of lectures; and we earnestly hope he may be greeted with a full house. Something rich and racy may be expected.

PARDONED.—It is authoritatively announced that all soldiers sent to the penitentiary at Joliet from this city, for offences other than those punishable by the criminal code with such confinement, have been pardoned, and will immediately rejoin their regiments. This is a sufficient vindication of the TRIBUNE's course with reference to this matter, and we commend the paragraph to the notice of those officials whose maledictions we have heretofore gratuitously received.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held this morning, upon the body of a little Prussian girl about eleven years of age, named Mary Ann Hilkens, who was accidentally drowned in the south branch of the river near Vogel's slaughter house, at about three o'clock Tuesday afternoon, while picking chips out of the river. She was seen to fall in by a number of persons in the slaughter house, but before they could reach her life was extinct. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts as stated.

☞ Go to Bryan Hall to-night and hear Pettes.

ROBBERY AT THE SHERMAN HOUSE.—Mr. S. Streeter, residing on the West side, slept at the Sherman House on Tuesday night, occupying a room with two strangers. In the morning, upon getting up, he found that $31.00 in money had been abstracted from his pantaloons pocket. Suspecting one of the parties in the room, he made complaint at the Chief's office, and officer Dixon very soon arrested a man calling himself Edmund Dubois. Upon searching him a small amount of money was found, a portion of which Mr. Streeter identified as having been taken from him. The accused was examined before Justice Hoisington, and committed in default of $500 bail for appearance in the Recorder's Court.

McCLERNAND GUARD.—A batallion of cavalry is now being formed, to act as a body guard to Gen. McClernand. Three companies are now raising, and an opening offers for the fourth, under the auspices of the following officers: Capt. Francis Jackson, at Chicago; Capt. Cyrus Leland, at Ottawa; and Lieut. Wm. H. Hinman, at Mt. Vernon. This presents one of the finest opportunities to those who feel desirous of serving their country, and joining the expedition to Vicksburg and Texas, under that popular and fighting commander, Gen. McClernand. The battalion will rendezvous at Camp Butler or Camp Yates. Those desiring further information may obtain it by calling upon D. Jackson, jr., at the office of Scates, McAllister & Jewett, 54 Dearborn street.

DESERTERS ARRESTED.—Two young men were arrested Tuesday evening, on Madison street, by officer Storer, for deserting from an Indiana regiment stationed at Laporte. The men were substitutes, one of them having been paid three hundred and the other two hundred dollars. They are said to be notorious gamblers and thieves, and besides desertion, are charged with defrauding a number of men of the same regiment out of all they possessed. From all accounts, they are notorious villains and deserve severe punishment. They were taken to the Central Police Station and locked up, to be kept until removed to Indiana for trial. Officer Storer identified the rascals as soon as he met them, from a picture which had been forwarded to the Superintendent of Police of this city, and arrested both before they were aware that any one was in search of them.

☞ Don't fail to hear the poet-wit Pettes to-night.

Further Particulars of the Fire at Lotz's Iron Works.

Amidst the excitement at the fire at Lotz's Iron Works on Tuesday night, it was impossible to ascertain reliable data as to the amount of loss sustained, as well as other important particulars. The second story was occupied by heavy machinery, and the floor being supported by upright rods attached to the truss-roof, gave way, when the roof was destroyed and the joists weakened by the fire. The floor of the third story, the roof timbers and a portion of the south wall fell into the building almost simultaneously, carrying down and burying beneath the ruins the following named firemen: John Gillespie, foreman; Samuel Cunningham, pipeman, and John P. Ferns, watchman of the Little Giant steamer; Mathew Bennett, pipeman of the Long John steamer; and Charles Ernst; John J Grant, Wm. Sonton and Mathew Schuh, of the Hook and Ladder Company. They were all speedily extricated, and the only parties injured were Charles Earnst, Capt. Gillespie and John Ferns, and we are glad to say they are out of danger. The roof of the building and the contents of the third story were entirely destroyed, with the exception of some [illegible] castings of little value. The second story was nearly filled with machinery, and that portion which was upon the rear half of the floor fell among the ruins. No estimate can be made of the damage until the pieces are covered from the ruins. Mr. Lotz states that his heaviest loss will probably be upon ordered work, he having large contracts with the State for castings to be used at the Joliet Penitentiary, and other contracts with citizens.

The building was valued at $10,000, with an insurance of $5,000; the stock is estimated at $15,000, insured for $6,000. The greater portion of the stock destroyed by the fire was in the upper story and not covered by insurance. The loss will fall short of $15,000, of which [illegible] insured, and the remainder in [illegible] half its value.

The foundry will be in operation again next week. Fifty workmen are temporarily thrown out of employment by the fire.

AFFAIRS AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

Departure of the New York Regiments.

Camp Douglas presented yesterday more life and activity, than for some time past. The unexpected order which was read on parade yesterday, that all the New York regiments were to report at Washington, without unnecessary delay, was hailed with delight by the soldiers; though many of them had hoped an opportunity would have been given them to visit their homes, before again entering into active service in the field. The necessary preparations incident to the removal of so many men, of course occasions a lively scene at the barracks.

Companies A and F, of the New York heavy artillery, (Capts. Graham and McGrath,) and the 115th New York infantry, will leave by the Michigan Southern railroad at five o'clock this afternoon. Besides the above there are the Garibaldi Guard, the 111th, 125th and 126th regiments which will depart for Washington, as fast as transportation can be furnished them. The route is *via* Toledo, Cleveland, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore to Washington. The men have all drawn here everything to equip them for the field, with the exception of arms, which will be furnished them upon their arrival at Washington.

GEN. JULIUS WHITE TO COMMAND THEM.

The New York soldiers are assured that they will be placed under the command of Gen. Julius White. The announcement was greeted with cheers by all the boys.

TO BE PAID OFF.

We are informed (unofficially) that the 90th Illinois are to receive their pay to-day; the 60th Ohio (which have been mustered out of service) are to be paid to-morrow, and the 65th Ohio on Saturday.

BARRACKS TO BE REBUILT.

J. P. Rutherford, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., is now Post Quartermaster, and has decided that the barracks which have been destroyed shall be rebuilt, and left in as good, or better condition than they were when the paroled prisoners entered them. Capt. Goodwin has charge of the work, which is being carried forward vigorously. The soldiers that are detailed upon this work as carpenters, receive 40 cents per day extra pay.

ANOTHER SOLDIER KILLED.

Matthew Harding, private of Battery F, New York 5th, was killed by being crushed by the cars, at Sherman's cattle yards, on Tuesday afternoon, as stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE. His comrades say he was given to dissipation, and was probably intoxicated at the time of the accident. He was from New York City—a mason by trade, and leaves a wife and two children.

The Movement in Real Estate.

Allusion has been heretofore made in the TRIBUNE to the improved feeling just now so noticeable among real estate holders. That this movement is not a temporary one is evidenced by the large number of sales which have taken place within the past ten days, wholly for cash. Capitalists from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, have been in the city for several days, looking up desirable property to purchase as investments, and heavy negotiations are now pending. A prominent dealer in real estate, Mr. Thomas B. Bryan, mentioned to us yesterday that his sales of property in the business part of the city alone, within ten days past, had exceeded one hundred thousand dollars, all of which was for cash. Among the recent transactions was the Stone property, on the corner of Lake and State streets, for $45,000; a lot on Madison street near Clark for $156 per foot; another on Washington street near Clark for $250 per foot, and two lots on Clark street just south of Harrison for $125 per foot.

These facts exhibit in no mean degree the estimation in which Chicago, as a point for investment, is held by capitalists of other places. They also point with unerring certainty to an activity in real estate operations, during the coming winter and spring, which will compare favorably with the stirring times of 1855-6.

☞ For a good laugh, go to-night to Bryan Hall.

KEEPING A GAMING HOUSE.—The man Willett, proprietor of the snake show on Clark street, whose arrest on a charge of keeping a gaming house we chronicled last week, was again before the Police Court yesterday on the same charge, and fined $50.

☞ Mr. Stevens, firm of Stevens & Nelson of this city, intends visiting the Board of Trade Battery and the 2d Board of Trade (88th) Regiment early next week, and small packages and letters left at his office, or with Board of Trade War Fund Commission, 71 State street, will be promptly delivered. The boys are in need of hospital stores, and any parcels left with the Sanitary Commission, will be carefully packed and forwarded under the care of Mr. Stevens. Send hospital stores to Sanitary Commission, and letters and *small parcels* to the Board of Trade War Fund Commission.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.—We have before spoken of the merits of Mr. A. Faverger as a teacher of French. Below will be found a testimonial from the Rev. T. Monod, of Kankakee, which speaks for itself:

SAINTE ANNE, Kankakee Co., Ill., Nov. 14, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I notice in one of your late numbers that Mr. A. Faverger has opened a French class in Chicago, and that he is strongly recommended by Rev. Dr. Patterson, Dr. Brainard, Hon. W. S. Gurnee, Hon. J. Y. Scammon, and others. To their testimony, concerning his efficiency as a teacher, it is needless that I should add anything; but it gives me pleasure to state, from my personal knowledge, that Mr. Faverger's pronunciation of the French language (his mother-tongue and mine) is pure to a remarkable degree—a qualification as important as it is rare. Hoping that many may avail themselves of his valuable services, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
THEODORE MONOD,
Pastor Second Presbyterian Church.

YOUNG MEN'S UNION WORKING CLUB, ATTENTION!—There will be a meeting of this Club, at the office of C. H. Ham, No. 82 Dearborn street, on Thursday night, at 7½ o'clock, and it is earnestly requested that the officers and committees attend, especially, as well as the young men generally, as business pertaining to the interests of our city will come before the meeting. By order of the President.

CLARK GIER, Sec'y.

☞ The annual meeting for the election of a Board of Managers for the Home for Aged and Indigent Females, will be held at the room of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the Methodist Church Block, on this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada have opened their general Western agency at 56 Dearborn street, and appointed S. T. Webster, esq., their general Western agent.

☞ Persons wishing a nice room or furniture will do well to call at 142 Lake street, 3d floor. See notice "For rent and sale."

☞ Hear George W. Pettes' poem lecture to-night.

Report from the Managers of the Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum.

Mrs. O. E. Hosmer, in behalf of the Managers of the Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum, makes the subjoined report of the result of their late fair and festival. The report also contains a brief history of the institution:

The lady managers of the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum return their heartfelt thanks to a generous public for the liberal benefit given to their institution at their recent fair and festival. They desire particularly to return their thanks to the TRIBUNE, *Times*, *Post* and *Evening Journal* for the gratuitous printing of notices, handbills and advertisements, as well as their own effective calls upon the public; also to the proprietors of our principal hotels for their daily liberal and gratuitous supply of warm cooked vegetables; to the many families who furnished their tables with choice provisions in great variety; to the ladies who aided them at their dinners, tableaux and fairs, without regard to fatigue or labor; to the gentlemen who were so assiduous in their efforts to aid them; to Messrs. Wright and Currier for the free use of their carriages; and in a word, to all who have in any way contributed to a result that will make so many little ones of the poor and unfortunate happy and comfortable during the approaching winter; and they will not omit in this public manner to give thanks to his Excellency, Gov. Yates, for his generous and unexpected gift of fifty dollars; also to Henry Farnam, esq., for a like munificent donation, and to several other gentlemen who contributed to the fund in sums of ten to twenty-five dollars; also to the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, for the valuable gift of one of their best sewing machines.

The result of the fair and festival was a most gratifying success, contributing over $1,500 to their exhausted treasury, thus enabling them to provide for their large and increasing family of children, and giving opportunity to many widows and helpless women to keep cold and want from their households during the coming inclement season.

The ladies feel that a public so ever ready to respond to the calls of the poor and needy, and so generous in their support of the noble charities of this city, should have some knowledge of the purpose and condition of the institutions which their bounty sustains; they therefore beg leave in advance of their annual report to state briefly the history and present condition of their own association.

Nearly three years since a few ladies' whose visits among the poor were frequent, felt assured, from observation, that much poverty and suffering could be relieved by taking the temporary charge of the children of poor mothers whilst they were at work earning for their little ones food and clothing. Accordingly they established a Nursery and Daily Home, where mothers could leave their children in charge of a competent person, at a trifling cost, while they performed such labor as they could procure. They were soon compelled to remove to a more eligible situation and more commodious building. The institution grew upon their hands rapidly, and they were again compelled to remove, and occupy larger premises. Up to this time it had been supported mainly by their own contributions; but having increased from such beginnings to some thirty occupants of their Home, they called upon the public through the medium of a fair and obtained about eleven hundred dollars. This sum, with occasional contributions of food added to the payments made by the mothers out of their earnings, has supported them up to the present time. Compelled by a large increase of numbers, and encouraged by the promise of many benevolent persons, they again moved their "Nursery and Asylum for Half Orphans," on the 1st of May last to its present location, on the corner of Michigan and Pine streets. This much increased their expenses, the rent of the building being five hundred dollars per annum, and also occasioned considerable outlay of money in furnishing the house. But they are again straitened for room. Daily applications are now being made by mothers for the care of their children during the winter. Their demands cannot be denied. Husbands are in the army, or in hospitals, or in the grave. Helpless children are at home. Food and fuel are dear, and suffering is at hand unless we can lessen the number of little ones at home so that work can be procured. The managers have economized, and think they have done much with limited means. They have given permanent homes during the past year to more than 100 children, besides averaging from ten to twenty children left by mothers for the day, as work could be procured. Thus, a large number of families have been put in a position to aid themselves, and kept from becoming a public charge. The children have been furnished with a comfortable home, and kept in many cases from vicious associates. Twenty-three are sent daily to a public school, and a large number to the Sabbath school. The care of so many children subject to diseases incident to children is great. During the past summer we have had forty cases of measles, and fifteen to twenty cases of whooping-cough, but now the inmates are in excellent health. The number of children now in the Nursery for the winter is sixty, besides those that are left daily, and every day brings fresh applications. We ask not the religious creed of the parents, but our visiting committies investigate their necessities, and on their recommendation the children are admitted. The public will see, at a glance, that an institution thus formed and partly self-sustaining, is a charity blessed in its effects on both parent and child, and one that prevents much pauperism. Its rapid increase demands a permanent home, convenient and suitably arranged for the purpose. A plain and substantial edifice could be erected at a small cost. Have we not some one among us who would be glad to have his name associated with an institution that is destined to relieve and comfort so large a number, and add to the virtuous and industrious classes so many of the children of suffering and want? We beg, in conclusion, to leave this thought in the minds of some of our many wealthy and benevolent citizens. Our excellent sister charities have been thus provided. May we not hope ere long to be as strongly fixed in the affections of this generous people?

West Side Public School Districts.

The several school districts in the West Division of the city have recently been changed, in order to regulate the number attending the respective schools. The following are the boundaries of the several districts, as derived from official sources:

SCAMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT.—Bounded on the east by the river, from Adams to Fulton street, thence following Fulton to Green, Green to Adams, and Adams to the river.

SKINNER SCHOOL DISTRICT.—Bounded on the east by the river from Polk to Adams street, thence following Adams street to Green, Green to Fulton, Fulton to Curtis, Curtis to Randolph, Randolph to May, May to Madison, Madison to Loomis, Loomis to Taylor, Taylor to Blue Island Avenue, Blue Island Avenue to Polk, and Polk to the river.

BROWN SCHOOL.—All the territory bounded by a line commencing at the corner of Fourth street and Rucker, west on Fourth street to Robey, north on Robey to Chicago avenue, west on the avenue to the city limits, south on the city limits to Taylor, east on Taylor to Loomis, north on Loomis to Madison, east on Madison to May, north on May to Randolph, east on Randolph to Curtiss, north on Curtiss to Fulton, west on Fulton to Ann, north on Ann to Fourth.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL.—Commencing at the junction of Elston street and the river, south on Elston street to Milwaukee avenue, southeast on the avenue to Chicago avenue, west on Chicago avenue to Noble street, south on Noble to Fourth, east on Fourth to Rucker, south on Rucker to Fulton, east on Fulton to the river.

FOSTER SCHOOL.—All the territory south of the Scammon and Skinner districts to the city limits.

SCHOOL NO. 12.—All the territory north of the Brown and Washington districts to the city limits.

The Illinois St. Andrews Society and its Contemplated Contributions to Scotland's Poor.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In your issue of the 14th inst., you publish the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Illinois St. Andrews' Society, wherein it appears that a committee was appointed to "confer with the Scotch citizens of Chicago, to solicit aid for needy persons *in Scotland*," who are rendered so chiefly because of the scanty supply of cotton from the United States. Now, as a charitable project simply, I have no doubt that it would be a very excellent thing for the St. Andrews committee to send money and goodly donations of the necessaries of life to their relations in "Old Scotia,"—it would be a very creditable display of liberality on their part, would read well in the papers, and doubtless meet with grateful acknowledgments from the needy recipients thereof on the other side of the Atlantic. But, for one, I hope to see the efforts of the committee in this regard completely fizzle out, and that the expenses of taking up the contributions will about equal the amount contributed! This I desire, not through any spirit of hostility to the Society itself, nor of opposition to the cause of charity throughout the world, but because it is totally at variance with the present condition of our country—the country of our adoption—to send contributions abroad, to help the needy poor of foreign lands, while thousands of destitute widows and orphans—made so by the sacrifice of their husbands and fathers in attempting to crush an infamous rebellion against civil liberty—cry to us at our own doors for bread.

It is an incontestible fact that most, if not all of the wealthy Scotchmen of this city, came to it poor. Had they remained at home they would have continued poor; and as this country has done so much for them, in giving them advantages which their native land refused, it is but consistent, it is but just, that whatever surplus change they have to expend in charities, should go to mitigate the sufferings of the destitute of America, and not those of a country 3,000 miles away—and that too a *dependency* of an arrogant power which threatens to involve us in war on the first flimsy pretext. No, here is where Scotchmen have made their money—here *is* their home, and here is where they should, in times like these, disburse their eleemosynary pence; "charity begins at home," and not 3,000 miles away.

Let the St. Andrew's Society reconsider its proposition, and if its members are sincere in wishing to undertake a work of charity, the Scotch families in this city who have relatives in the army and need assistance, will do first rate to practise the rudiments of philanthropy upon. There are many needy Scotch families in the city who are worthy, and the patron Saint will be amply glorified, and the Society receive its full meed of praise to attend to the wants of such as these. By earnestly pushing this local work of benevolence it will be found to sufficiently deplete the St. Andrew's exchequer, without sending remittances abroad.

SCOTCHMAN.

Card of Thanks.

AURORA, Nov. 18, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Aurora, Illinois, wish to acknowledge through your widely circulated paper the liberality of Mr. G. R. Chittenden of your city, the generous as well as gentlemanly agent of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, who has kindly donated to their society a beautiful machine worth sixty-seven dollars. As Wheeler & Wilson has become a household word in very many of their families, it is not strange that it should be highly appreciated by the ladies, who feel encouraged by its assistance to renewed action and energy in the great work they are so much interested in.

That prosperity may attend his every effort through a long and happy life is the prayer of many grateful hearts.

DR. JAMES.—The afflicted should remember that Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, 83 Custom House street, has permanently established an office at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets. Dr. James' testimonials are most numerous, and from the highest sources. Specialist in treating diseases of the blood, organic weakness, and diseases peculiar to both sexes. Read the following editorial extract from the New Orleans *Delta*: "There is no blessing so great as perfect health, and, therefore, he who can confer that blessing should be sought for by those who enjoy it not. The best and most feasible plan for those of our readers who are suffering from any disease, be it acute or otherwise, is to apply immediately to our friend, Dr. James, No. 83 Custom House street."

Remember, Dr. James' office is 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets. Consultations inviolable.

GO TO THE BEST—GO TO BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough business education.

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing."
nov11-h331-1y

☞ Cook & McLain, steam Dyers and Scourers, 80 Dearborn and 120 S. Clark streets, clean and dye ladies and gentlemens' clothes in the best and cheapest manner. The oldest established house in the city.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's grandfather, by the Rev. H. N. Bishop, Mr. THOMAS POWELL and Miss FRANCES LE BRUN, all of this city.

☞ Seneca, N. Y., papers please copy.

In this city, at the Wabash avenue Baptist Church, on the 18th inst., by Rev. H. Boyd, D. D., Mr. FREDERICK H. MAY and Miss RACHEL M. FARRODS, all of this city.

In Sandwich, DeKalb County, Ill., on the 19th of November, by Rev. J. Hartman, Mr. JOHN A. ARMSTRONG and Miss AMY DAVIS, both of Sandwich.

DIED.

In this city, on Monday, the 17th inst., of Lung Fever, ALEXANDER HUBART COOPER, aged about [illegible] years.

By all those who knew him, his early death is lamented.

☞ Western Canada papers please copy.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1862.

In spite of the gloomy weather a fair business has been done. Bankers are already making arrangements with buyers for money to carry grain through the winter, while a few still report active shipments. At best this cannot last beyond a week or two. The packing trade is becoming enormous, and the demand for money for it correspondingly so. Merchants too are active, and business generally was never better.

Most of the banks report no change since yesterday. They buy New York exchange at par@¼—usually the upper price—and sell at ¼ premium. Sturges & Sons continue to sell to everybody but the banks at ¼ premium, and pay par. How long this discrepancy in the practice of the banks will continue we dare not predict.

Gold is steadily declining. The rate to-day in New York was 30¾. It is thought the fall is due to the enormous revenue the government is beginning to receive from the tax law. Here buyers paid 29½@30 per cent. premium.

Old Treasury Notes were bought at 24.

The buying price of silver (large coins) was 24@25.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 15, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Will you please to inform me, either through your columns or by letter, whether the legal tender bill passed by Congress, effects debts contracted before the passage of it. That is, an instance: If two years ago say, I should have given you a note for any amount which would be due now, could I force you to take legal tender notes? Your answer to the above will greatly oblige

Yours respectfully, OBSERVER.

P. S.—Please refer to some decision on the subject, if there has been any?

The opinion, unanimous so far as we know, of our best judges and lawyers here is that all debts contracted before the passage of the bill under which the legal tender notes are issued, and falling due afterwards, and of course all debts contracted since, can be paid in these notes. A tender of them has the same effect in law as a tender of coin. We believe a case has been decided, in some of the Eastern courts, requiring a creditor to take the notes in payment of a debt, though it was specified upon the face of the claim that it was to be paid in coin—the court ruling that under the law of Congress they were to be received the same as coin. We don't remember when or where the decision was made. If our correspondent will examine the Constitution, he will find that the States, NOT CONGRESS, are prohibited from making anything but gold and silver a legal tender in the payment of debts. Neither is the bill, as passed by Congress, an ex post facto law, for the prohibition in the Constitution against Congress passing such a law, relates only to the defining and the punishment of crime. It is conceded that the law of Congress is effectual, and that all debts whatever can be paid in "green backs." Creditors must accept them or nothing.

Apropos to this subject is the following in relation to

SMALL NOTE CURRENCY.—Judge Swayne of the United States Supreme Court decided, a few days since, at Cleveland, that the act of Congress prescribing penalties for issuing notes of a denomination less than a dollar, intended to circulate as money, to be unconstitutional, and that no prosecutions for such offenses can be instituted. In this he concurs with Justice Nelson in a late charge to the grand jury in New York.

Well, the people have a right to refuse them, and this they will certainly do as soon as the government can supply a substitute. As soon as Collector Haven can make another distribution of postage currency, let the people of Chicago repudiate them altogether, and let the good work be extended as far and as rapidly as possible.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

Exchange rules at par to ¼ ₩ cent. premium buying yesterday, the outside figure probably the more general rate. The selling rate was ¼ ₩ cent. premium. Business moderately active, and money easy at the ordinary rates, viz: 8@10 ₩ cent. interest.

There was no change in specie. Gold 29@30 per cent. premium. Small silver 20; halves and quarters 25. Old Demand Treasury Notes 24.

BANK OF LACROSSE.—A new bank has been established at LaCrosse, Wis., W. D. Banester president, C. D. Snubb cashier.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The following are the earnings of this road for the week ending Nov. 15, 1862:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$9,170.90	$5,101 15
Freight	25,401 35	18,329 31
Sundries	1,245 73	855 73
Total	$35,817 98	$24,286.19
Increase in 1862	6,531.79	
Total this month to date	58,465 44	44,385 88
Total since 1st Jan.	$1,004,990.08	958,300 61

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The following are the earnings of this road for the week ending Nov. 15, 1862:

	1861.	1862.	
Freight	$41,871.17	$32,279.92	$9,092 95 Dec.
Passengers	6,559.98	7,343.29	783 31 Inc.
Mails, &c	1,100 00	1,250.00	150.00 Inc.
Total	$50,031.15	$40,871.51	$9,159.64 Dec.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—The earnings of the Great Western Railway for the week ending 14th inst, are as follows:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$22,051.00	$10,333.13½
Freight and Live Stock	45,905 81	31,792.27
Mails and Sundries	1,486 30	1,371 63½
Total	$69,443.11	$51,407 03

From the above it will be seen there is an increase in the receipts, as compared with the corresponding week in 1861, of $18,036 08. This increase is mostly in the freight and live stock business, which has greatly increased.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1862.

Second Board.—Stocks lower, with fair business doing.

Chi. B. & Quincy	87½	Pacific Mail	120½
Cleve. & Toledo	66¾	Missouri 6s	51½
Chicago & Galena	81⅛	N. Y. Central	102⅞
Cleve. & Pitts	40	Erie	61½
Ill. Cen. scrip	76	Erie preferred	89½
Mich. Southern	39½	Hudson	73¾
Michigan Sou. gtd.	82½	Harlem	22
Michigan Central	87½		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s '81 103½@104 | 7-30 notes 104@104½

MONEY—active; 6 per cent. on call.

Sterling exchange heavy and decidedly lower; sales at 144@145 for banker's bills.

American gold unsettled and lower, opening at 130½@131, closing weak at 130@130½.

Demand notes 124½.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu	Bri'y. bu.
Canal	....	1000	8300	....	140	....
G & C U R R	1615	12879	2143	2013	467	2182
R I R R	380	2800	2480	....	850	....
I C R R	1180	5256	8400	....	1050	700
C B & Q R R	867	5067	21609	5904	1125	850
N W R R	829	5600	45	2049	....	2744
A & St L R R	805	4468	8442	....	350	....
Total	5666	37964	50980	9966	3582	6476

	Lard lbs.	High-wines. brls.	Tallow. lbs.	Beef Cattle.	Grass Seed. lbs.	Live Hogs No.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	....	....	....	70	2520	2820
R I & R R	....	....	....	....	....	653
I C R R	....	90	....	....	....	580
C B & Q R R	21521	....	740	221	4600	2545
C & N W	....	....	....	....	13167	1500
A & St L R R	800	....	....	17	....	653
Total	22321	90	749	308	20317	8721

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
To Buffalo	....	44700	127771	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	50382	....	....	....	....
To Pt Colb'ne	....	....	6779	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'g	600	....	26170	....	....	....
To Cape Vin't	....	18400	....	....	....	....
To Kingston	100	....	15625	....	....	....
To other ports	....	....	1800	300	....	....
Total	700	113482	188145	300	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—NOV. 18.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Wheat, bu	1,000	Lumber, ft	284,085
Corn, bu	8,300	Shingles, no	259,000
Rye, bu	140	Salt, brls	530
		Salt, sks	3,960

The receipts of produce to-day embraced 5,666 brls flour, 37,964 bu wheat, 50,980 bu corn, 9,966 bu oats, 3,582 bu rye, and 6,476 bu barley.

There was a good attendance on 'Change, and the grain market was more active and a shade better; but provisions of all kinds were dull and neglected.

The flour market was dull, and prices closed fully 5c per brl lower—with light sales of winter extras at $5 50@6.05, and spring extras at $4 35@5.00.

There was a better inquiry for wheat, and we note an advance of ½@1c per bushel on all grades—closing, however, weak after the receipt of the New York dispatches. The sales were moderate, at 97½@98½c for No. 1 red in store; 93@94c for No. 2 red; 88@88½c for rejected red; 87@89½c for No. 1 spring; 75½@78c for No. 2 spring; and 66@67½c for rejected spring. The demand for both winter and spring was chiefly speculative.

There was a good shipping inquiry for corn, and the market, notwithstanding the upward tendency of freights, advanced ¼@½c per bushel—with liberal sales at 29½@30c for mixed corn in store, and 26½@27c for rejected in store. The sales at 30c were very light, and only to fill out a cargo.

Oats were quiet at 34@34½c in store. Rye was in good request and ½c better—with sales at 50@51c for No. 1 in store. Barley was excited and higher—liberal sales being made at 96c for No. 2 in store, and $1 00@1.06 for fair to good by sample. Highwines were dull and neglected. Timothy Seed was quiet and easier, sales ranging from $1.50@1.55.

Domestic Salt is in good supply and steady, with sales to-day at $3 55 delivered. Foreign Salt, however, is dull and drooping, with sales of G. A. at $2 50 delivered at packing house.

Cooperage is dull and drooping: sales of Lard Tierces being made to-day at $2 00, and Pork Barrels at $1.65. Very few of the Pork packers are using cooperage, except for Lard, and the demand is consequently limited.

The Provision market is almost entirely neglected. There is nothing doing in Mess Pork, and we quote the market nominal at $10.25@10.50 Mess Beef is held at $9.50@1.10, and Extra Mess at $11 00 without buyers. There is nothing doing in Bulk or English meats. Lard is dull and easier, with sales of country at 8@8½c—the latter figure for choice kettle-rendered. Tallow is quiet. Hides are very firm—Dry Flint being sold to-day at 16½c. Hogs were dull and lower.

Freights were 1c better, with engagements at 14c for corn and 15c for wheat to Buffalo, and 23c for wheat to Ogdensburgh.

Albany Cattle Market—November 17.

The *Evening Journal* says that the receipts are very heavy, causing a surplus stock, without a corresponding improvement in quality. Extra cattle are much sought after but holders of other grades have to make concessions and forced sales. On the general market there is a decline of ¼@½c on best grades and 1½c on inferior. Drovers complain of serious loss caused by the detention of their stock at Buffalo and the Suspension Bridge, for want of rolling stock.

HOGS—The receipts are heavy, averaging 15,000 to 20,000 per week. There is a good demand, and last week's prices easily realized.

Provisions in Montreal—Nov. 16

The *Herald* says: We have no transactions worth quoting in pork. Mess continues firm at $10 50, with retail lots of $10.75, but no advance can be obtained."

Wheat in Store in Milwaukee.

The *Sentinel* of to day estimates that there is in store in Milwaukee 940,531 bushels wheat. This, added to the amount in store in Chicago, foots up 1,446,680 bushels.

Oats in St. Louis—Nov. 17.

The *Republican* quotes the market quiet at 53@58½c—with sales of 6,000 bu.

Ocean Freights at Montreal—Nov. 15.

The most recent engagements were at 11s for grain, and 4s 6d for flour to London; and 10s 6d@11s for grain, and 4s 6d for flour to Liverpool and Glasgow.

Exports of Butter from New York.

The shipments of butter from this port to Great Britain from May 1st to October 31st, 1862, are 15,448,171 lbs, equal to 193,102 packages, of 80 lbs each. During the same period in 1861, the shipments were 9,732,905 lbs, or 121,661 packages, showing an increased export in 1862, of 71,441 packages of 80 lbs each.

[Toledo Grain Market—Nov. 19.

Received, 46,077 bu wheat, 26,563 bu corn. Market dull, with sales of No. 2 Red Winter at $1.06½@1.07, and No. 1 Red at $1.08.

Buffalo Live Stock Market—Nov. 17.

Receipts, 4,194 head cattle, 17,330 hogs, against 12,234 hogs the previous week. Hogs were active at $3.75@4.40. Beef cattle were dull. No sales.

Milwaukee Grain Market—Nov. 18.

Received, 56,696 bu wheat. Market heavy and 1c lower, with sales of No. 1 at 89@90c, and No. 2 at 86c. Freights, 14½c for wheat to Buffalo.

Seeds in New York—Nov. 17.

Timothy is selling at $2.00@2.12½, but closes dull. Clover 10½@10¾c. Flax, $3.00.

Salt in New York.

On the 17th the market was dull—with large sales of Turk's Island at 33c.

Ocean Freights at New York—Nov 17.

The *Tribune* quotes freights firmer for American vessels—"notwithstanding the terror of the rebel rams fitted out in England." The engagements were:

To Liverpool: the engagements are 42,000 bu. wheat at 9@9½d in bulk and bags mainly—in bags at the inside rate; 37,300 bu. corn at 8½d in bulk and bags; 3,000 brls. flour at 2s@2s 3d. To London: 25,000 bu. wheat at 9@9½d in bulk and bags, mainly at the lower rate in bulk; 500 brls. flour at 2s 7½d; and per neutral flag, 5,000 brls. flour at 3s 1½d@3s 3d. To Glasgow: 1,100 brls. flour at 3s@3s 6d per neutral vessel. The charters are a British bark to Belfast with grain at 10½d @ 60 lbs.; a British bark to Gloucester with 18,000 bu. wheat at 10½d, and another bark at 11½d: and a British brig with 12,000 bu. wheat to the British channel at 11½d.

Cattle in Montreal—Nov. 16.

BEEVES—The supply continues very heavy, and there is no advance in prices. The demand is brisk at present low rates. Extra, none first quality, $5.00@5.50; second do. $4.00@4.75; third do. $3.00@3.75; ordinary and refusals of lots $2.50@3.25; milch cows, none; working oxen ₩ yoke, $75.00@90 00; yearlings, none offering; two years old, $12 00@14 00.

HOGS—A very considerable quantity has come in, and the market this week is over stocked. We quote live hogs at $3 50@4.00; dressed do. $4.50@5.40.

Baltimore Coffee Market—Nov. 16.

The demand for Rio has been steady and sales have been made at a slight improvement on last week's prices. At the close the stock of all descriptions in first hands is quite light and held very firmly, holders showing no disposition to realize except at an advance on current rates. Sales foot up some 4,000 bags, from first and second hands, at prices ranging from 30 to 31½c. a small lot bringing the outside figure. We now quote common to fair Rio at 30@31½c; good to prime do. at 31@31½c; Laguayra at 33c, and Java at 35c ₩ lb.

Seeds in Philadelphia—Nov. 15.

There is more activity in seeds and prices are better; about 1,800 bu. cloverseed sold at $6.00@6.40, mostly at $6 35@6 40 for prime; 1,000 bu. timothy at $2 12½@2 25, chiefly at the latter figure, and 700 bu Flaxseed at $2.75 ₩ bu.

Tide Water Receipts.

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley, left at tide water, during the second week in November, in the years 1861 and 1862, were as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Bar'y, bu.
1861	87,100	1,277,500	515,400	161,200
1862	102,200	1,032,000	777,200	164,300
Inc'se	19,900 Dec.	245,500 In.	261,800 In.	3,100

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th day of November, inclusive, during the years 1861 and 1862, were as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Bar'y, bu.
1861	1,221,200	25,054,700	20,559,600	1,703,900
1862	1,413,200	28,607,800	20,164,400	1,602,400
In'cse	192,000 In	3,553,100 De.	395,200 De.	101,500

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows an increase of 902,620 barrels of flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the opening of navigation to and including the 14th of November in the years indicated:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Canal open	April 25.	May 1.	May 1.
Flour, brls	1,061,900	1,221,200	1,413,200
Wheat, bus	15,777,600	25,054,700	28,607,800
Corn, bu	13,409,300	20,559,600	20,164,400
Barley, bu	2,393,000	1,703,908	1,602,400
Rye, bu	304,500	725,000	741,700
Oats, bu	5,948,600	4,806,900	4,635,000

Quebec as an Outlet for Grain.

The Quebec Board of Trade, at their last quarterly meeting a few days ago, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in view of the yearly increasing grain trade of the West, and the natural facilities which Quebec presents over every other city in Canada for the carrying on of that trade, it is the duty of the Board to encourage, by every means in its power, the construction of such works as will attract to our port a larger share of that most important branch of trade than we have hitherto enjoyed.

New Sugar in New Orleans.

The *Sunday Delta*, November 2, says:

Eighty-four hogsheads of the new sugar crop, of a superior quality, was brought to the city yesterday by C. A. Weed, on the General Williams. It came from down the coast, and is, we understand, the first installment of new sugar which has been brought to market this season.

New Elevator in Collingwood, C. W.

Shippers of produce to the East, via the Collingwood line, will be pleased to learn of the erection of a new elevator in that city. The *Enterprise* says:

The new local freight house and elevator in Collingwood, now under course of erection by the Northern Railway Company, is rapidly approaching completion, and will, we have no doubt, be ready in time for the opening of winter trade from the surrounding country.

Hogs and Provisions in Cincinnati.

The *Gazette* of this morning says:

The market for hogs under the combined influence of bad weather and drooping prices for products, was flat, and favored buyers. The range was $4.25@4 50 for 185 and 225 lbs. average. Nothing done in mess pork. There was a demand for first class city brands at $10.75, but these are held at $11 00. Lard declined ½c, with sales of prime tierces at 8¼c, deliverable this month, and 8⅜c for next week. Nothing done in green meats or bacon.

The Dry Goods Trade.

The New York *Economist* of the 17th thus reviews that market:

The cotton market is quiet and firm. The jobbing trade is less active this month, and with a smaller demand for consumption, owing to the lateness of the season, there is less speculative purchasing. Many of the jobbers are pretty well supplied by previous purchases, but there is a moderate business doing in low and medium grades. The scarcity of low and medium cottons has brought prices of these grades up to where they will pay to manufacture, and some effort is making to partially supply the demand for the most desirable and most scarce goods. Spinners have been buying considerably of cotton lately, and some are running more spindles than they had in operation a month or two ago. Very few factories that stopped, however, are disposed to start up again. The increase of production is chiefly with mills who have been running on part time all the season.

BROWN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.—Heavy 4-4 sheetings are dull at 25c, which does not pay cost of production, while cotton is worth 64c. Goods weighing 2.85 yards to the pound are only bringing 70½c per lb, whereas they would cost at least 76c to make, or 27c per yard, without counting the cost of transportation to market, interest or commission for selling. Lighter weight goods and wider styles are paying better and more in demand than standard 4-4. The general market is quiet, however, at present. Medium sheetings are 24c; light, 23c; most makes of heavy shirtings have been sold out at 23c; light are wanted at 17c. Fine browns, low priced sheetings and shirtings and a few 5-4 and 6-4 heavy sheetings are coming on the market made of cotton at 60c.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.—The speculative demand has ceased and there is not so much activity, nor is the market rising so rapidly. Prides are very firm, and still tending upward. 7-8 and 3-4 shirtings continue very scarce, but the wants of the market will be partly supplied by new goods. The supply of fine 4-4 shirtings is still considerable.

DRILLS.—The inquiry is very slack even at 28c.

COTTON FLANNELS.—The season is getting late, and holders prefer to clear out their stocks rather than carry them over until next fall, as they most likely would have to do if the goods are not sold this year. Prices are reduced about 3c below the highest previous asking rates, and at this concession stocks are moving more freely. The general government at Washington is advertising for a moderate quantity for the marine service. Amoskeag are 30c net, the same price as Hamilton.

STRIPES.—Goods under 25c are in fair demand and advancing; very few are on the market, but some are making.

TICKS AND DENIMS.—A moderate demand has been felt on all grades, and prices are higher. Amoskeag A. C. A. Ticks are advanced to 47c net; A, 40c; B, 35c; C, 30c; D, 34c, Amoskeag Denims 40c net.

PRINTING CLOTHS.—The advance in cotton strengthens the views of holders, and many will not sell 64x64 under 15c. Reports from the English markets say that printing cloths are the most saleable stocks in the market, but printed goods are dull both in England and Scotland.

The Boston *Shipping List* of Saturday last says:

"There is no change to notice in the cotton goods trade. As the stock of goods become reduced, prices are steadily tending upwards for all kinds, although no marked change has taken place since our last. Print cloths and prints are the most active on the list, but holders of other goods are quite indifferent about selling, believing that higher prices must soon be touched. The business of the week has been somewhat checked on account of the election in this and neighboring states, but with present reduced stocks of goods, the demand has been quite as active as most holders wished to meet. Prints continue to advance under a heavy demand from the city and Western jobbers. The Wool is very bare of goods and must consume largely during the winter, while printers are not producing much and there is every prospect of a heavy demand for woolen goods of every saleable description and the business of the week has been very good. There is considerable inquiry for clothing purposes, and rumors are also current that black goods will be largely taken by the government for the troops."

Lighthouses on the Lakes.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

The operations of the Lighthouse Board, for the year 1862, show some important improvements, and a prosperous condition of that department of government aid to the great commercial interests of the west. Notwithstanding the present distracted state of the country, the commercial and maritime interests of the country are being properly cared for. Indeed, it may be recorded as a remarkable fact, that the improvements of the present year exceed those of any former year. At the same time a wise economy is apparent in the direction of the expenditures, and the rule has been observed to undertake no improvements save those absolutely necessary, and we learn that upwards of $100,000 of the appropriation for this department still remains unexpended. We find the following resume in the Detroit *Advertiser*:

Fort Gratiot lighthouse has been renovated throughout. This is an important light, and the improvements are on a corresponding scale, the repairs being of the most thorough description amounting almost to a complete rebuild. The light—formerly of the fourth order—has been changed to one of the third, visible twenty miles.

A new lighthouse has been built on Raspberry Island, one of the Apostle group, for the benefit of vessels going into Bayfield.

Important repairs have been made to the lighthouses at Milwaukee, Buffalo, Fairport, below Cleveland, Charlotte, near Rochester, and Green Island light, Lake Erie. The Saginaw Bay light is being overhauled, and repairs are being made similar to those of Fort Gratiot. A more powerful light is to be substituted for that now in use.

An improved fog signal, Ericsson's invention, is about being located on Pilot Island, at the entrance of Green Bay. This is an important invention, and well worthy the attention of the scientific and curious. It consists of a trumpet, worked by a caloric engine, and emits a blast every few seconds that can be heard at the distance of ten miles. It was intended to have got it in operation this fall, but it was not completed in time. The only fog signals now in use on the western lakes are at Buffalo, Manitou Islands, Thunder Bay and Grand Haven. The three former are bells, propelled by clock work. The latter is worked by a small caloric engine.

A break-water has been constructed at Windmill Point, and the house has been repaired.

An ice breaker has been constructed at St. Clair Flats, the pier enclosed with a fence, and a watch-room built on the beacon, to enable the keeper to remain at his post throughout the night.

A stone light house has been built at Cedar Point, Sandusky Bay, and the light house at Marblehead is to be repaired immediately.

Preparations have been made to build a new light house at the entrance of Racine harbor. The timber is already on the spot.

The work has all been performed under the direction of Col. J. D. Graham, light house engineer of the above named districts. Col. G. is also superintendent of lake surveys and of lake harbor works. His invaluable services are doubtless properly appreciated by the government, as they certainly are by all interested in the commerce of the Western lakes.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Advanced 1c per bushel. The engagements were: TO BUFFALO: schrs. Major Anderson, Grand Turk and Russell Dart, wheat, at 15c; schrs. Wm. H. Craig and B. S. Shepard, corn, at 14c; bark Danube, barley, at 13c. TO OGDENSBURGH: schr. Cochran, wheat, at 23c.

FLOUR—Received, 5,666 brls; shipped, 700 brls. Market quiet—closing dull at a decline of fully 5c. Sales were 190 brls "Gillespie" white winter at $6.05; 100 brls "Olietta" do at $5.90; 100 brls "Nettleton & Johnson" do at $5 87½; 100 brls "People's" (Dongola) do at $5.75; 50 brls "Centralia" do at $5.50; 125 brls "Washington" red winter extra on p. t.; 100 brls "Derwent's XX" choice spring extra at $5 00; 350 brls (brand not given) good spring extra at $4.40; 300 brls do at $4.35; 100 brls low spring extra at $4.25; 200 brls "Diamond" on p. t.; 600 brls "Linn Co." low spring super at $3.75—all delivered.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—40 bags at $2.25 ₩ 100 lbs.

WHEAT—Received, 37,964 bu; shipped, 113,482 bu. Market ½c better. Sales: WINTER—1,500 bu No. 1 Red in store at 98½c; 400 bu do at 97½c; 5,000 bu No. 2 Red in store at 93c; 7,500 bu do at 93½c; 5,050 bu do at 94c; 8,500 bu Rejected Red in store at 88½c; 1,000 bu do at 88c. SPRING—3,500 bu No. 1 in store at 89c; 6,700 bu do (in C, Wheeler's) at 89½c; 1,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 75½c; 6,000 bu do at 76c; 15,000 bu do at 77c; 800 bu do at 78c; 3,000 bu Rejected Spring in store at 66c; 6,500 bu do at 67c; 7,000 bu do at 67½c.

By sample, 500 bags Spring at 85c del; 150 bags do at 90c del; 100 bags Inferior at 71c del.

CORN—Received 50,980 bu; shipped, 188,145 bu. Market ¼@½c higher. Sales: 25,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 29½c; 48,000 bu do at 29¾c; 2,500 bu do (to fill out a cargo) at 30c; 13,000 bu do at 31½c f. o. b.; 22,000 bu Rejected Corn in store at 27c; 3,060 bu do at 26½c; 2,000 bu do at 26½c; 400 bu Yellow Corn in store at 30c; 400 bu Condemned Corn on track at 25c.

OATS—Received, 9,966 bu; shipped, 300 bu. Market quiet. Sales: 6,550 bu No. 1 in store at 34c; 1,500 bu do at 34½c; 500 bu Rejected in store at 32½c.

RYE—Received, 3,582 bu; shipped, none. Market ½c better. Sales:—1,000 bu No 1 in store at 50c; 1,200 bu do at 50½c; 3,00 bu do at 51c; 800 bu Rejected in store at 41c; 400 bu do at 42c.

BARLEY—Received, 6,476 bu; shipped, none. Market excited and higher. Sales:—1,600 bu No 2 Barley in store at 96c; 30 bags do by sample at $1; 2,800 bu good at $1.05 on track; 618 bags do at $1.06 on track; 162 bags fair at $1.00 del.

HIGHWINES—Received, 90 brls. Market dull and nominal at 31½@32c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Market quiet and easier. Sales:—37 bags prime at $1 55; 91 bags good at $1.50.

MESS PORK—Dull and neglected—market nominal at $10.25@10 50.

LARD—Dull. Sales:—216 tres prime country kettle at 8½c; 20 trcs do at 8¼c; 32 brls country at 8c; 10 pkgs country gut at 7½c; 16 brls and 9 trcs do at 7c.

GREASE—21 trcs country White at 7c.

TALLOW—15 brls common country at 9c; 15 brls inferior do at 8½c; 7 brls good do at 9½c.

BUTTER—In fair demand and steady. Sales 190 kegs prime shipping at 17c; 42 kegs good do at 16c.

SALT—Dull. Sales 500 brls Onondaga at $3 55 delivered on canal boats; 2,000 sks G. A. Salt at $2.50 delivered at packing house.

COOPERAGE—Dull. Sales 200 Lard Tierces at at $2.00; 350 Pork Barrels at $1.65.

HIDES—Firm. Sales 300 Dry Flint Hides at 16½c; 50 Green Salted Hides at 8½c; 149 Sheep Pelts at 54c each.

BEANS—9 bags poor at $1.25.

SUGARS—Market firm but quiet—no change in quotations.

COFFEES—Continue in moderate activity, holders being firm in their views.

HIDES—No change.

POTATOES—Scarce and firm at 70@75c.

EGGS—12@13c ₩ doz for fresh.

POULTRY—Chickens, ₩ doz, $1.25; turkeys, ₩ lb, 5@6c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE—Received to-day, 187 head, distributed through the various yards as follows:

Sherman's Yards 119
Michigan Southern Yards 34
Pittsburgh Yards 34

Market nominally unchanged. Ferris sold Hancock 46 head prime shipping steers (the best in the yards), averaging 1,191 lbs, at $3.50.

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
46	1191	$3 50	17	967	$2.12½
34	1150	2.75			

Several other lots changed hands at prices not made public.

HOGS—The arrivals were liberal, comprising 11,110 head, received in the several yards as follows:

Sherman's Yards 3,330
Michigan Southern Yards 3,590
Pittsburgh Yards 4,290

Owing to the want of transportation and the rainy weather, there was not much disposition on the part of either packers or shippers to operate, in consequence of which the market ruled dull and drooping, closing heavy at a decline of fully 10c from yesterday's closing prices. About 7,000 changed hands at a range of $2.95@3 50 for common to choice—there being only few sales at the latter figures. We give a few of the sales:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
1043	253	$2 95	211	250	3 30
130	221	3 10	134	269	3 40
171	245	3 20	156	289	3 45
600	280	3 25	134	279	3 50
99	270	3 35			

SHEEP—Received, 180. Market nominal.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19,—FLOUR—Heavy, unsettled, and 5c lower. Sales 10,400 brls. at $5.60@5 70 for super state and western; $5 90@6 10 for extra state; $5.95@6.25 for common to medium extra western; $6.70@6 80 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6.90@8.25 for trade brands. Closing heavy, and no buyers at the outside quotations.

WHISKY—Firm. Sales 350 brls. at 37c, and small parcels at 37½@37¾c.

GRAIN.—Wheat dull and heavy, and 1@2c lower; sales 20 000 bu. at $1.16@1.22; 13,000 bu. Milwaukee club at $1.21@1 30; 18,000 bu. amber Ohio at $1.21@1.34; 13,000 bu. winter red western at $1 33@1.41; 10,000 bu. amber Michigan at $1.41@1.44; 9,000 bu. amber red state at $1 38@1 41; 2,400 bu very choice spring do. at $1.25; 6,300 bu, mixed western at $1.20; 65,000 bu. white Michigan at $1 38½; 5,900 bu. white Kentucky at $1 65. Rye firm; sales 6,000 bu. western at 80c—now held at 90@93c. Barley quiet. Sales 3,300 bu. Canada East at $1.52. Corn a shade easier, with a good demand. Sales 13,800 bu. at 70c for shipping mixed western, including very high mixed yellow at 71c, 62@68c for eastern; 59@63c for damaged and heated. Oats dull and lower, with a moderate request at 66@67c.

PROVISIONS—Pork more active and a shade firmer. Sales 2,375 brls. at $12.00@12.50 for mess, the latter price for choice; $11 50 for prime; $13 60@16 60 for old and new western and city prime mess; included in the sales are 500 brls. city prime mess deliverable in December at $16 50. Beef rules very quiet, and scarcely anything doing. Prices firm. Sales 100 brls. Prime mess beef moderately active and steady at $20 00@22.00. Bacon sides in moderate request. Sales 830 boxes western middles at 7¼@7½c for long rib and long clear; 8@8½c for short clear, and 7c for Cumberlands—all deliverable in December and January. Lard dull and heavy. Sales 1,450 brls. at 9½@10c—the latter an extreme price.

OSWEGO, Nov. 19.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull. Sales 6,000 bu. amber Indiana at $1 28½; 19,100 do last night on private terms, but reported at $1.27. Corn quiet. Peas in demand. Sales 1,000 bu Canadian at 80c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged. Flour 54@58c; wheat 14c to New York.

IMPORTS—46,200 bu. wheat.

EXPORTS—27,300 brls. flour; 104,500 bu. wheat; 41,000 bu. corn; 8,200 bu. barley.

BUFFALO, Nov. 19.—FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand at $1.04 for Mil. club, and $1.23 for choice red winter western. Corn in good demand at 50@51c. Oats, barley and rye quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—15½@16c on corn, and 17½@18c on wheat to New York.

CANAL IMPORTS—3,100 brls flour, 84,000 bu wheat, 58,000 bu corn, 26,000 bu oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—5,000 brls flour, 148,000 bu wheat, 284,000 bu corn, 60,000 bu barley.

Foreign Markets.

PER ANGLO-SAXON.

By Telegraph.]

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—Market dull. Lard declining.

LONDON, Friday Evening.—Consols closed at 93¼@93⅜ for money. Bullion has decreased £91,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Ill. Cent. 40@41 discount; Erie 41½.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........Nov. 19.

Prop Empire State, Brett, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop C Mears, Blodgett, Lincoln, 60 m lumber, 1,000 staves, sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Dickson, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark Monitor, Capron, Presque Isle, 10 tons coal.
Schr Japan, Lontill, Bay City, 1,518 brls salt.
Schr Honest John, Roland, Kalamazoo, 60 m lumber, 200 m shingles.
Schr Crusader, Coates, Kalamazoo, 130 m shingles, 173 brls flour.
Schr Surprise, Lindgren, Presque Isle, 200 tons coal, 12 cds wood.
Schr Joseph Cochran, Mackie, Buffalo, 330 tons coal.
Schr Geo Worthington, Jones, Oswego, 330 tons coal.
Schr Scandinavian, Williams, Presque Isle, 300 tons coal.
Schr Telegraph, Hayes, Muskegon, 65 m lumber.
Schr G Knapp, Davis, Two Rivers, 100 m lumber, 10 m lath.

CLEARED......November 19.

Bark E S Adams, Morris, Milwaukee.
Brig Alexander Mitchell, Burns, Menominee, sundries.
Schr G Knapp, Davis, Two Rivers.
Schr Telegraph, Hayes, Muskegon.
Schr Vanguard, Davis, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Ethan Allen, Pomeroy, Buffalo, 14,500 bu wheat.
Schr Die Vernon, Graham, Buffalo, 17,360 bu wheat.
Schr Imperial, Stark, Buffalo, 18,956 bu wheat.
Schr Denmark, Magian, Buffalo, 19,600 bu corn.
Schr J Baker, Stalker, Buffalo, 14,000 bu barley.
Schr Jupiter, Johnson, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr Nonpareil, Paxton, Buffalo, 14,000 bu rye.
Schr G W Holt, Hanscom, Buffalo, 16,500 bu wheat.
Schr Cascade, Day, Buffalo, 13,500 bu wheat.
Schr H L Whitman, Wood, Oswego, 8,500 bu wheat.
Schr Acontias, Gibbs, Cape Vincent, 17,000 bu wheat.
Schr Frederick, Melitzer, White Lake, sundries.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Nov. 19, 1862.

UP—Prop. Oneida.
DOWN—Prop. Rocket: schr. Hubbard.

MOVEMENTS OF CHICAGO VESSELS.

VESSELS ARRIVED AT BUFFALO FROM CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Prop. Oneida; bark Naomi, Lafrinier, A. P. Nichols; brig Mechanic; schr. Evelina, Plover, Grant, Raynor, St. Andrews, Amelia, Hale, Bradley, Nichols.

VESSELS CLEARED FROM BUFFALO FOR CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Prop. Badger State, Forest, Oneida; bark Sherman; schr. G. D. Dousman, Eleanor Shook.

STEAMER SOLD.—The steamer Fox, late of the Chatham route, has been sold, we understand, to Captain Dana, and will be engaged in towing on the St. Clair River the balance of the season. The price paid for her we did not learn.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

LAST TRIP TO CHICAGO.—The iron steamer Merchant passed up yesterday for Chicago on her last trip of the season. She returns to Buffalo, where she goes into winter quarters.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

COLLISION.—On Wednesday night last, when off Twin River Point, Lake Michigan, the bark News Boy and schooner White Cloud came in collision, so much damaging the former as to make it necessary to take her into Milwaukee for repairs. The latter passed Milwaukee next day, bound for Chicago.—*Buffalo Express.*

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.....November 18.

Charlie, Ottawa, 4,000 bu corn, 1,000 bu wheat, 140 bu rye.
Ianthe, DuPage, 4,500 bu corn.

CLEARED......November 18

I L Alexander, LaSalle, 500 brls salt, 738 sacks salt.
Galena, LaSalle, 33,020 ft lumer, 40 m shingles, 300 sacks salt.
Dolphin, LaSalle, 127,065 ft lumber.
Robt. Holmes, Lasalle, 73,710 ft lumber.
Arctic, LaSalle, 115 650 ft lumber, 24,000 shingles.
Bay State, LaSalle, 1,457 sacks salt, 145,000 shingles.
Gold Eagle, LaSalle, 1,565 sacks salt.
Carrier, LaSalle, 125,000 ft lumber.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A four year old mare, with silver plated harness, and an open family carriage for sale cheap, at West Indiana street, between Wood and Lincoln. no19-x334-1t

FOR SALE—A Rare Chance. A first-class stock of Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, &c., &c., to the amount of $6,000 to $8,000, in one of the best and most healthy business towns of Southern Wisconsin. Will be sold for less than they are worth in New York. Address Post Office Box 6252, Chicago. no19-x358-1w

FOR SALE—A Rare Chance. Owing to poor health I propose to sell my stock of Groceries and rent my Grocery stand. This is one of the very best locations in the city. For particulars apply to JOS. C. TOZIER, Ringgold Place, corner of Indiana avenue, or address me, Post Office Box 3912. no19-x340-1w

FOR SALE.—A Billiard Table for sale at a great bargain. It is nearly new and all complete. Cost $400, a short time ago, and can be had for $150 cash, if called for soon. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State street. no19-g349-1t

FOR SALE.—Choice Dairy Butter in packages to suit families or boarding houses, or the retail trade, constantly on hand at No. 17 LaSalle street; also, Lard, Honey, &c., by D. GOODRICH. no18-x305-3t

FOR SALE.—Pianos of all the best manufactures of New York. A rare chance afforded to those who wish to compare different styles and makers, at No. 115 Lake street. N. GOULD. no18-x330-3t

FOR SALE—We have for sale and for lease a large amount of Real Estate in Chicago, suitable for business and residence purposes; also, desirable country property. Parties desiring investment would do well to examine our lists. CLARKSON & HIGH, Real Estate Brokers, no18-x256-3t No. 81 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—At 161 West Harrison street, a light four year old Horse, with Buggy and Harness. Will be sold cheap. no18-x294-3t

FOR SALE—Distillery and Alcohol Works. The undersigned offers for sale his Distillery and Alcohol Works situated 4 miles above the City of Quincy, Adams County, Illinois, near a branch of the Mississippi River, navigable at all seasons. It is located on an 80 acre piece of good land, with a never failing spring, furnishing a superabundance of water. The Distillery building is 50x140, and cattle barn 66x220 feet, built of stone, the machinery and fixtures in the best order, and operations can be commenced without delay. For particulars and terms address ROBERT BARTH, Post Office Box 3880, St. Louis, Missouri. no13-x145-3w

FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale his first class Flouring Mill at Verden, Macoupin County Illinois. It has two run of stones, and is provided with the best machinery for cleaning wheat, &c., and now in operation. For particulars and terms, address ROBERT BARTH, Post Office Box 3880, St. Louis, Mo. no13-x150-2w

FOR SALE—Church Building and small Parsonage. The Church Building now occupied by the Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem, on Harrison street, near State, together with the small house adjoining on the east, for sale. Inquire immediately of J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building. oc31-v325-2w-F-M&W

FOR SALE.—The very desirable First Class, Iron Front Store, five stores and basement, with the lot on which it stands, No. 96 Randolph street, opposite the Matteson House. Terms liberal, and a bargain made to purchaser. Inquire of D. HORTON, No. 90 Randolph street. no6-v294-3w

FOR SALE.

First-class Seven Octave Pianos.

One second-hand ditto. One Bagatelle Board, with ivory balls and cues; one Portable Flouring Mill, with 21 in French burr stones; one Corn Sheller, capable of shelling 2,000 bushels per day, for sale at 116 So. Dearborn street, by J. PRESTON. oc28-v726-1m

FOR SALE—The Engine and Boilers now in operation at the Machine Shops of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, Bloomington, Illinois. The Engine has a cylinder 12 inches diameter of bore, length of stroke 36 inches, pulley on engine shaft 9 feet diameter, all in fine order. The engine was built at Franklin Machine Shop, Albany, N. Y., and is taken out to give place to one of larger dimensions, as the Company have been enlarging their shops and machinery. The two Boilers are each 20 feet long, and 36 inches diameter, and contain two flues each of 12 inches diameter. The whole will be sold cheap.

Apply to E. H. BEES, Superintendent of Machinery at Bloomington, or to the Superintendent at Company's Office, Masonic Temple, Dearborn street, Chicago. no11-x79-1m

FOR SALE—A Good Boiler,

SIXTY-FIVE HORSE POWER.

Can be seen in use. Apply at Caloric Grain Dryer. no8-v666-2m SYLVESTER MARSH & CO.

FOR SALE—Lands. To all wanting Farms—Large and thriving settlement at Vineland, mild climate, THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL.

Produces Larger Crops,

Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years.

Good Business Openings—Good Society.

Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free. no1 u973 1m

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Day board for several gentlemen at 65 Wabash avenue. Also, a room with board for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. no19 x358 2w

BOARDING.—Pleasant front rooms, with board, suitable for accommodating families or single gentlemen, may be obtained by applying at 223 and 225 South Clark street. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moments walk from the Post Office or Court House. no18 x313 3t

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board and a pleasant suit of unfurnished front rooms at No. 235 West Randolph street. A few single gentlemen can also be accommodated with board and rooms. no14-y193-1w

General Notices.

FOUND—In P. Palmer & Co's Store, two Railroad Tickets from Chicago to a point in the East, dated Oct 28th, 1862. Owners can have them by calling at Cashier's Desk and paying for advertisement. no18 x303-3t

A GOOD CHANCE.—A Hardware and Stove establishment (either with or without building) is offered for sale at a good business point on the West Branch of the Illinois Central road, about 160 miles from Chicago. The stock is not very large, but was mostly purchased previous to advance in prices. An increasing cash trade can be done with but little competition. For particulars inquire of Wm. BLAIR & CO., No. 176 Lake street. no15-x170 2w

JOHN BAPTIST SCHMIDT can hear of something to his interest by calling on or writing to F. H. BALL, No. 283 Illinois street. no14-x179-1w

TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION.—An attorney of several years experience in the courts of this State, who speaks German, desires to effect an arrangement with a firm doing a good business. Money not so much an object at present. Address ATTORNEY, Post Office Box 3883. no13 x283-3t

NEW YORK DYE-HOUSE,

129 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, the celebrated English Dyer and Clothes Cleaner, is now located on Randolph street, permanently. no1 u19-1m

Wanted.

WANTED.—A respectable woman wishes a situation as Wet Nurse. Apply at 89 Lasalle street. no19-x370-3t

WANTED—A situation in a Wholesale or Retail Book and Stationery House, by a person of ten years experience in the business. Satisfactory reference given. Address "H. L. C.," Post Office Box 6149. no19-x335-3t

WANTED—By competent Druggist of twelve years experience, permanent employment in either Wholesale or Retail Establishment. Satisfactory reference given. Address "A. G. A.," Post Office Box 6149. no19 x336-3t

WANTED—A situation as Book-Keeper, Traveling Agent or Copyist, by a young man who is a good Accountant and writes a fair hand. Address "W. L. R.," Post Office Box 281, Chicago. no19-x341-3t

WANTED—A situation as French or German Teacher. Inquire at 223 North Lasalle street, from 9 to 11 A. M. no19-x334 3t

WANTED.—To Millers. A situation is wanted as first or second miller, by a good stone dresser, and well acquainted with Merchant and Custom Work. Address, for two weeks, "J. B. B.," Como Mills, Whiteside County, Ill. no19-x345-3t

WANTED—A Protestant girl to take care of children, and do plain sewing. None need apply unless they have experience and can bring good references. Apply at 118 West Washington street, corner of Desplaines. no19-x347-3t

WANTED.—Board wanted by two ladies for the winter, (mother and daughter,) Furnished rooms, with fire, on the South Side, (Wabash or Michigan avenues prefered.) Address, stating terms and location, through the Post Office, "E. M. U." care Underwood & Co., Chicago. no19-x349-3t

WANTED—Two or three Boys to bottle Wines, &c., for the army. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock, corner Wabash avenue and South Water street. no18-x344-3t

WANTED—To purchase, a good New Milch Cow. Apply to S. C. GRIGGS, 39 and 41 Lake street. no18-x312-3t

WANTED—To Tinsmiths.—A young man, who can give the best references, is desirous of engaging himself immediately to some reputable Tinsmith, as an Apprentice. Address APPRENTICE, at this office. no18-x293 3t

WANTED—A Dress-Maker, to serve in the capacity of a Foreman in a first-class establishment. None but one that is fully competent and can furnish the best of references, need apply. One conversant with Sewing Machines preferred. Apply immediately at 155 Lake street, Chicago. no18 x291 3t

WANTED.—I want to buy out some good paying business, either in the city or country, and will pay from $1,000 to $1,000 cash. Address, stating particulars, "MERCHANT," P. O. Box 2379 Chicago. no18 x286-3t

WANTED.—Persons requiring help, to call at the Emigrant and Employment Office, 109 Clark street, Methodist Episcopal Church Block, where may be found male and female help for city and country. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 1642. STEWART HAMILTON. Persons with good references wanting respectable situations, may find such at this office. au18-1663-4m

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1602. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de25 x83-1y

WANTED—A Partner in one of the most popular and paying exhibitions in the United States, now idle for the want of a competent manager. A capital of $150 required. Address, pre-paid, Dr. PASSETT, No. 204 North Dearborn st., care Chicago Penny Post. no18-x297 3t

WANTED—A Salesman in a Wholesale Dry Goods House. One who can influence trade of his own. Address Post Office Box 2166, with name and reference. no18 x304-3t

WANTED.—To Hotel Men—Rare chance.—A purchaser for the furniture, fixtures, stock and good will of a small hotel now doing a good business in this city. For particulars address HOTEL, Box 4706. no18-x246-3t

WANTED—By a gentleman and his daughter, Board in a private family, where they can have all the comforts of a home. Location must be pleasant. Address M. C. SHERMAN, Post Office Box 479, Chicago. no17-x280-1w

WANTED—A Partner in a first-class Commission House, doing a large and profitable business. To the right man, with $10,000 cash capital, a thorough and competent Book-Keeper, to take the entire charge of the books, a good opportunity is offered. Address, with real name, "COMMISSION," Tribune Office. no17-x279 3t

WANTED—Horse and Express Wagon; also, two Mixing Tubs. MYERS & TURNEY, wholesale liquor dealers, No. 39 South Water street. no15 x281 1w

WANTED—Substitutes for drafted men in Wisconsin, for nine months' service, for which a liberal bounty will be paid on application to the undersigned at the Central Police Station. no15 x206 1w C. P. BRADLEY.

WANTED—100 men wanted for the First Regular Cavalry, (the old First Dragoons.) NOTICE—Volunteers who are now serving can also be enlisted for this Regiment, (see General Orders No. 154 and 162, dated Washington, Oct. 9th, 1862.) For information concerning pay, bounty, &c., inquire at the Office, 149 Dearborn street. Capt. JOHN FRILNER, Recruiting Officer. no13-x285-1m

WANTED—To rent a small and nicely furnished house, or four or five furnished rooms, (suitable for a gentleman and wife) in a first-class house, North Side, east of Dearborn street or South Side, east of State street. Address HOUSE, care Tribune Office. no14-x183-1w

WANTED—To Shoemakers. 30 Boot Bottomers and Fitters to work on sale work. BIG PRICES and steady work all winter. Apply to FARGO & BILL, No. 45 Lake street, immediately. no14 x188-2w

WANTED—Cabinet Makers. Wanted at South Bend, Ind., thirty or forty good Cabinet Makers, to whom constant work, prompt pay and good wages will be given. Apply to GILBERT & SAMPSON, 58 Lake street, or CHAS. S. LOWELL & CO., South Bend, Ind. no12-x107-3w

WANTED—Boiler Makers. Apply at the office of the Superintendent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, No. 2 Masonic Temple, Dearborn street. no11-x73-2w

WANTED—Cheap for cash, a pleasant place, within ten or fifteen miles of Chicago, near the railroad. Would like a comfortable house with from ten to forty acres of land attached. Must be a bargain. Address, with full description, "X," Tribune Office. no11-x82-1m

WANTED!—$100,000. Real Estate to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars and upwards, located in Chicago or Cook County, for which I will find immediate sale. None but principals need apply. Address JOHN MATTOCKS, Jr., Telegraph Building, Chicago. no11-x85-1m

WANTED—A Sewing Machine. Any one having a good Sewing Machine for sale cheap can find a purchaser by addressing "D," Post Office Box 1698. Wheeler & Wilson's preferred. no8-x44-2w

WANTED—Ladies' and gentlemen's Cast-Off Clothing; also, second-hand Furniture, Carpets and Jewelry, for which I will pay the highest price. Please call on MORRIS PFLAUM, 91 Wells street, or address Post Office Box 1120. Ladies attended by Mrs. PFLAUM. The above articles for sale at 91 Wells street, between Randolph and Washington street, Chicago, Ill. oc6-v35-2m

WANTED—Boarding. A gentleman and wife wish for a furnished suit of rooms, in a place where there are but few boarders, for which a liberal price will be paid. Wabash or Michigan avenue prefered. Address Post Office Box 2409. no7-x3-2w

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $15. We have agents whose commissions average $150 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for Circular. J. O. JARVIS & CO., P. O. Drawer 5839. Chicago, Ill. no7-x25 3m

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office.

SITUATIONS FOR DOMESTIC HELP

No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3243. no1-v870-1m

WANTED—1000 Agents to sell CLARK'S INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Sample sent by mail for 30 cents; 1 dozen for $1.50. MAGIC CURRENCY CASE sent by mail on receipt of 10 cents. RUBBER HEAD PENCIL—price 10 cents by mail, post paid. Send stamp for Circular. R. B. LANDON, Agent, No. 35 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House. no3-v879-1m

WANTED—Agents. Good active Canvassers wanted in every County in the West, to canvass for "THE HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR," by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT—$50 to $300 per month is to be made. Address CLARKE & CO., Springfield, Ill. no1 v880-1m

WANTED—Chicago City Bonds. We will pay 100 and interest for any part of fifty thousand Chicago City seven per cent. Bonds. C. C. PARKS & CO., Bankers, oc30-v783 1m Corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

AGENTS WANTED—From $50 to $300 per month is made and "no humbug" in circulating the first volume of Headley's History of the GREAT REBELLION, published in both English and German languages, with over sixty first class steel engravings. For terms, &c. apply immediately or send stamp to E. B. & E. C. TREAT, 131 Washington street, Chicago, Ill, Box 4707. oc14 v323-3w

WANTED, 500 AGENTS, to sell the largest, best and cheapest PRIZE PACKAGES in the world, containing one of our great combination checker boards, chess men and checkers, and Hoyle's rules for the game of chess. A novel and an interesting package in great demand among the soldiers. Send for Circulars. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago. no14 x792-3m

WANTED—Agents to canvas for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, (author of the Life Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchs of Continental Europe, &c.) Agents will find this a rare selling book. Terms liberal. Apply for territory to O. F. GIBBS, 184 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill, Post Office Box 308. ap26-p809-1y

WANTED—Agents. Our great

NEW PRIZE PACKAGE.

Now ready and in wonderful demand.

A decided NOVELTY, unlike any other package ever sold; contains a greater variety of STATIONERY and more new and useful articles; splendid JEWELRY, and one of our great combined CHECKER BOARDS, CHESS MEN and CHECKERS. $15 per day made easy. ☞ Send for circulars and be convinced. C. M. DUNN & CO. se23-u549-3m 134 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Agents.

JUST RECEIVED

Lloyd's New Steel Plate Railroad Map of the United States. Price 25 cents.

Lloyd's New Map of the United States, colored in Counties. Used by the Secretary of the Navy. Price 50 cents.

War Telegram Marking Map of Virginia, showing the movements of the Army of the Potomac. Price 25 cents.

The above Maps mailed free to any part of the country on receipt of retail price. Send stamp for Circular. R. B. LANDON, Agent, No. 35 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House. no1 v859-1m

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for AIKIN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. From $15 to $20 profit per week can be earned on it by any man or woman. It will make 20,000 stitches a minute; will knit a pair of Stockings or Socks in fifteen minutes; makes a variety of Fancy Work, Shawls, Nubias, Head Dresses, Undersleeves, Gloves, Scarfs, Hoods, Military Sashes, &c. We will give to one person in each township the exclusive right to use and sell the machine for one year in each township, which will enable them to earn the price paid for the machine easily and quickly. It is a wonderful machine, and every large family will have one. Price, $50. Secure your township. For circular with further particulars, call on or address (with stamp) BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 128 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. no11 x86-1m

Personal.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, OF good morals, and generally considered good looking, returning from a European tour, finds himself almost a stranger, and is desirous of corresponding with an intelligent young lady of good family. Address, either in French or English, CHARLES MORTIMER, Post Office Box 3611, Chicago, Ill. N. B.—Boarding School Misses are requested not to answer. no22-x383 3t

Auction Sales.

GOVERNMENT SA

Large and Important Sa

—OF—

CONDEMNED AND CAPTU

Horses, Mules, Jacks,

JENNIES, CATTLE, &C.,

Will be continued To-Morro

AT

Morgan's St. Louis Stock Y

Fifth Street, corner of Carr, St. Louis

The sale of

500 Condemned and Captured Ho
200 Condemned and Captured Mul
30 Jacks and Jennies.
100 Mares, with Foal and with Colts
500 Head Cattle, consisting of Oxen, C with Calves, Yearlings, &c, &c.
50 Head of 3-4 Durham Cattle.
4 Thoroughbred Stallions, young size, and of good age.
2 Overland Stages, in good order.

The Sale will continue from day to day until all are sold.

Terms—Treasury Notes.

By order of Capt. GEO. W. FORD, Ass't Q. M.
no20-x179 3w H. & W. MORGAN & Co., Government Auct

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctione

TRADE SALE OF

Hardware, Table and Pocket Cut

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Nov. 20th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 58 Lake street, a large and desirable invoice of a well selected stock of Hardware, Pocket and Table Cutlery, &c. &c.

Dealers will find it to their advantage to attend this sale.
no17 x260-4t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

NOTICE.—Five Hundred and Fifty Government Horses and One Hundred sets of Harness,

AT AUCTION.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Mattoon, Coles County, Ill., commencing on the 25th day of November, 1862, a large lot of

Contraband and Government Property,

Comprising one hundred and fifty (150) [illegible] tool; three hundred and fifty (350) [illegible] Horses; fifty Contraband Horses, and one hundred (100) sets of Harness. Terms [illegible] Funds.
no15-x148-3t Lt. and Act. Ass't Quartermaster.

GORE, WILSON & CO., Auctioneers,

54 LAKE STREET,

Auction trade sales exclusively of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We offer to the country trade during the season Boots, Shoes and Brogans at auction every Tuesday and THURSDAY, at 9½ A. M., promptly, and at private sale during the week.
oc7-v99-1m GORE, WILSON & CO.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 44 & 46 Dearborn street, Opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.
ub28-g898-1y

Amusements.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES.

GEO. W. PETTES, Esq.,

OF BOSTON,

Will deliver a Lecture Poem, entitled

THALIA;

Or, a Song of the Old and the New,

AT BRYAN HALL,

On Thursday Evening, the 20th inst.

Tickets, 25 Cents,

For sale at the Hotels and Book Stores. Doors open at 6:30 P. M. Lecture to commence at 7½ P. M.
no17-x278-3t E. W. RUSSELL.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences

Last night but two of

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,

Who will appear in TWO CHARACTERS.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 20th, will be performed for the first and only time, the Comic Drama of

MARGOT; The Poultry Dealer.

MARGOT..........MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL

Grand National Dance..........Miss Jennie Wise

To conclude with, for this night only, the Comedy of

KATY O'SHEIL.

KATY O'SHEIL..........MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL

During the piece,

Song—Trust to Luck..........Miss Maggie Mitchell
Dance—Irish Jig..........Miss Maggie Mitchell

☞ Friday, Benefit of Miss Maggie Mitchell.

MABIE'S

WINTER GARDEN,

On Washington street, (op. the Court House.)

Performance every evening, and on [illegible] noon.

DEN STONE..........Equestrian Director
GEO. S. COLE..........

MABIE'S MENAGERIE is composed of the [illegible] rare living wild animals, including the [illegible] Performing Animals, under the control of [illegible] WORTHY, the Lion King, and [illegible] flash the Gymnastic Elephants, introduced by [illegible] trainer, STEWART CRAVEN. The Circus Company is composed of the following Artists:

JAMES MELVILLE,

MADAM LOUISA MELVILLE, DEN STONE, WATERMAN, W. KINCADE, GEO. [illegible] HAZLETT, J. H. WHITNEY, [illegible] LESTER, and those youthful prodigies [illegible] FRANK and GEORGE.

ADMISSION—Dress Circle, 50 cents; children half price. Pit 25 cents—no half price.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

☞ Positively no improper characters admitted.
no11-x258-1m

VAAS & DEAN'S LIGHT GUARD BAND.—Office, 47 Clark Street, [illegible] Music furnished for Parties, Balls, Festivals, Concerts, Parades, etc. This well known band is [illegible] direct from the East the latest new and fashionable Music, and is composed of the most popular and favorite talent West and has the most popular and favorite talent in the West.
A. J. VAAS, Leader. oc22-v72-1m T. DEAN.

MARTINE'S CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY, Corner of Clark and Monroe sts. The appointments of the Academy are perfect and complete, the teachers are competent and attentive and will spare no pains to give entire satisfaction. A competent lady teacher will assist in all classes. [illegible] devote especial attention to the ladies and children's [illegible] classes. The late [illegible] dances systematically taught. Weekly School Soirees, Tuesday evening. The Academy (which is the most elegant in the West) is fitted, and is the largest and most comfortable in the West, and can be rented one evening in the week for private parties.
oc18-v396-1m J. EDWIN MARTINE.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,

214 Wabash Avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as Visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for scholars and friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Business Rooms, Gas, &c. For two large, light and convenient front rooms to let in the best part of South Water street. Apply soon to H. W. ADAMS & HITCHCOCK, [illegible] South Water street.

TO RENT—A three-story Brick Store, with good Cellar, on South Water street, between Clark and Lasalle. Possession given in January. Apply to JULIUS WADSWORTH, at Geo. C. Parks & Co's Banking Office, No. 18 Lake street.
no19 x360-1w

TO RENT—A first class Dwelling House, with all modern improvements, with out brick stable, situate in the [illegible] near Chicago avenue and the Lake shore, will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Inquire of [illegible] WOOD & CO., southwest corner of Clark and [illegible] streets, Exchange Building.

TO RENT—The subscriber's present residence, No. 352 Indiana street, [illegible] Dearborn. Contains 11 rooms, and [illegible] room, gas, &c. Possession given [illegible] quire of E. C. LARNED, corner of [illegible] dolph streets, or to W. H. SAMPSON, [illegible] Block.

TO RENT—New and second hand

PIANOS.

A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons, wholesale and retail. Orders from [illegible] attended to.
ja16 x286 1y W. W. KIMBALL

TO RENT AND FOR SALE,

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

Allowance made for hire if purchased. [illegible] instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country.
WM. R. PROSSER, [illegible]

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

TO LET, a new Store situated at the [illegible] Village of Marshall, (formerly [illegible]) about half way between Madison and [illegible] the Milwaukee and Western railroad [illegible] 22 by 50 feet, two stories high and [illegible] with horse shed attached [illegible]

Also, a Warehouse 29 by 100 feet, [illegible] 20,000 bushels of grain, with [illegible] Scales.

Also, a Lumber Yard at said depot. [illegible] be let separate or all together [illegible] believe it to be one of the best [illegible] business man of moderate means [illegible] consin. There has been shipped [illegible] shipped from the station [illegible] months. For further particulars apply [illegible] here at Madison, Wis.

SAMUEL [illegible]

WM. F. LAW, near the premises.
MARSHALL & ILSLEY, Milwaukee.
E. L. TINKHAM, Chicago.

Lost.

LOST—On last Wednesday [illegible] ing, on Michigan avenue [illegible] between State and Congress [illegible] is a liberal reward will be paid [illegible] to 165 South Water street.